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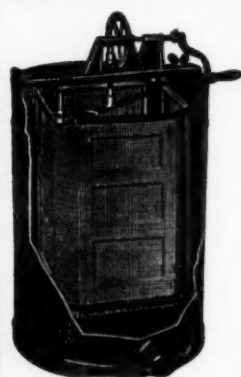
# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

December 1941

ST. AMBROSE, PATRON OF APICULTURE



## Dependable **STANDARD** Equipment



PATENTED

### DOUBLE DUTY EXTRACTORS

- Strong reinforced construction.
- Balanced reel turns on ball bearings.
- Adjustable honey flow gate.
- Full comb support.

Entire top gearing lifts off to easily pour in cappings. Whirling a few minutes dries them. Reel basket quickly lifted out to dump dried cappings and clean.

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WAPAKONETA, OHIO



## RED STICK APIARIES & CO.

### • Packages Nuclei Queens

20 YEARS COMMERCIAL QUEEN BREEDERS  
OLDEST COMBLESS PACKAGE BEE SHIPPERS IN  
LOUISIANA

#### To Our Past and Future Customers:

Enlarged apiaries and increased facilities prompt us to solicit additional contracts. We are prepared to fulfill the large orders for Packages and Queen at wholesale prices.

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We guarantee prompt and efficient service, freedom from disease, indeed, resistant three banded Italian stock. We never had a case of A. F. B. in our bee yards. We do not know what it looks like. We have never seen it.

This statement, be said, to the credit of the ever conscientious vigilance from our Louisiana State Entomology Department.

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P. O. BELLE ALLIANCE, LOUISIANA  
WESTERN UNION: DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

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### Prepare Now For the 1942 Crop

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Make a list of the new equipment that you would like to have for making increase and replacement. Send it to us for our detailed quotation. There will be no obligation on your part.

All materials are becoming more difficult to get and prices are continuing their advance. Prepare now for a good crop in 1942. Get your equipment before prices go higher and while it is still available.

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COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA



## Season's Greetings

We're here again to greet you,  
Many thanks! For we agree,  
Your patronage has helped to make  
Beekeeping—A greater industry.

And so we Wish You Happiness,  
Great Joy and Good Cheer,  
A Very Merry Christmas!  
And A Prosperous New Year!

**August Lotz Company**

Boyd, Wisconsin



L. R. Stewart, of Newport, Indiana, and his home yard (center), with club boys and girls (left) in Newport's famous 4H Bee Club.



## For Everlasting Combs, Stronger Colonies, Bigger Crops

Stewart, 4H Club Leader, Proves that the Best Combs Give Biggest Returns.

"Everyone knows I am a crank about good combs with all-worker cells. I get bigger colonies in 8 and 10 frame hives than many folks do with bigger hives. The combs the boys and girls in our 4H Club secure show the efficiency of our club work. Needless to say, we use Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation. We must to get the combs we want.

"Many folks go in for cheap foundation. They can only see the number of sheets they get, or the price. With Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation they would get more worker cells per sheet, more comb space in the hive, less congestion in the brood nest and so less swarming; stronger colonies of worker bees, bigger crops, less breakage."

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Yes, Mr. Stewart! And too—It's the cheapest way to get good combs that will last a lifetime. Draw Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation above the brood nest in a good honeyflow, and you have combs that do not stretch, sag or buckle; nor are they easily damaged. They become permanent equipment, lasting year after year; paid for many time in bees and production.

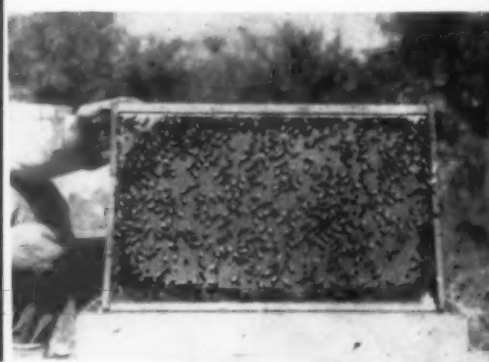
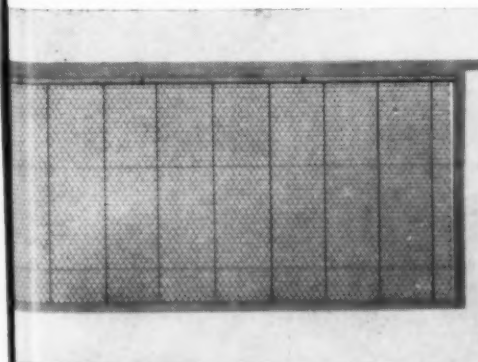
Save from the start. Use DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION

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Top, Virginia Reed holds a fine Club comb. Below, Roy Bush, in charge of 4H queen rearing project.





# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Apiary of Myron R. Frisque, Green Bay, Wisconsin.



EDITORS: G. H. CALE, FRANK C. PELLETT,  
M. G. DADANT, J. C. DADANT.

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Apiary of Myron R. Frisque, Green Bay, Wisconsin





## EDITORIAL

### HOLIDAY GREETINGS

**T**HIS year of 1941 finds but little of the usual mirth and gaiety. As we celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace we are far from realizing the angelic prophecy of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" which His coming was expected to foretell.

This year brings to the mass of mankind, the world around a larger measure of sorrow, suffering and privation than in any previous year in all history and the end is not in sight. Our readers reside in many lands yet all are feeling the effects of this most terrible of all wars.

We in America may well return thanks that, as yet, we have felt so little of the direct threat of the conflagration. No bombs have been dropped on our cities and our food supply is still ample. Some of our ships have been sunk and some of our seamen have died and we know but little of what still lies ahead.

Let us lose no opportunity to speak a word of cheer, to lend a helping hand or do an act of kindness. Let us remember that the only hope for the race lies in practice of the golden rule and not until we do find peace and goodwill among men is there any chance of a worth-while civilization. We wish every reader the merriest Christmas which may be possible in a world at war.

### REFUND OF TAX ON SUGAR USED FOR BEE FEED

**D**URING the past winter we published instructions on obtaining a refund of the tax on sugar fed to bees. This tax amounts to a half a cent a pound, no inconsiderable savings for the beekeeper who feeds any amount of sugar. Many of our subscribers have taken advantage of the

information and have saved themselves considerable. Others have been discouraged over the red tape and may have dropped their claims.

The Pelican State Beekeepers Association, realizing the need of as simple forms as possible for beekeepers to use, submitted forms stripped of as much red tape as possible and secured acceptance of these forms from the Treasury Department.

In this issue is an article by R. Spoerri, secretary of the Pelican State association, giving the forms to be used. Remember, all claims for tax refund on sugar used for bee feed must be filed within a year from the time the sugar is bought. Do not be discouraged by the time which will elapse before your claims come through. These claims are legitimate. Many have secured the refund. File your claim, then persevere in the demand that it be paid.

### RAIN

**I**T has been many years since rainfall has been so general in the Midwest as has been the case this year. After so many years of deficient rainfall it must continue for some time to make up the shortage of reserve moisture in the subsoil.

Here at Hamilton the month of October brought more precipitation than any previous October in the history of the local weather records. It did not come in the form of heavy downpour which quickly run away and are lost, but in most cases as a steady drizzle day after day. There has been rain and more rain until more than ten inches were recorded for the one month. As this is written early in the month of November it is still raining and with prospects that it may continue.

It certainly promises well for abundant plant growth next spring.

## INHERITANCE OF DISEASE RESISTANCE

SOME of our readers will remember that at the close of the season in 1935, four colonies which had recovered after the test given for resistance to American foulbrood were taken to Texas. The object was to rear a few queens with which to start the next season. The later history of these bees gives some indication of what can be expected from the offspring of such parentage.

In the spring of 1936 the four colonies were returned to the experimental apiary at Atlantic, Iowa. One queen dropped off the comb when the hive was opened soon after the return and was accidentally killed. The other three have been kept on the original combs. Number 4 remained free of disease and harvested good crops of honey each season until the end of 1940. In the winter of 1940-41 skunks destroyed the bees and thus removed the colony but no disease had appeared although the queen had been superseded several times.

Number 18 remained free of disease until the season of 1941 although there had been several supersedures. However, when another supersedure occurred this season disease did appear. Although it had been constantly exposed to American foulbrood during the active season each year it remained free of disease for five years after its recovery.

Number 23 still remains on the original combs with descendants of the original queen although the bees have swarmed and the queens have been superseded on several occasions. At the final examination at the close of 1941 when the bee inspector made a careful check it still was free of disease.

In view of the fact that these bees have been constantly exposed to disease for all seven seasons since the experiment was started in the spring of 1935, indications are that disease resistance is a dominant character and that a large percentage of the offspring of such queens inherit this quality.

## THE QUIET LIFE

THE value of the opportunity to live a quiet life among the bees in such times as these can hardly be estimated. Letters coming from the war zone indicate that the bees offer a diversion and solace to many a troubled resident of the war torn countries.

Liberty Hyde Bailey, America's famous garden authority, recently expressed the need for such outlet in the following words: "The more terrible

the conflicts of men the more restful by contrast, are the quiet phenomena and objects of nature. The need of the solace of growing things is pronounced when troubles convulse the world."

In similar vein was the reply of a visitor from Europe to an American who expressed surprise at the wide interest in gardening over there. He said: "If you could but see the conditions under which we are forced to live you would know that gardening is essential to any measure of repose."

Even in our own cities jumpy nerves because of the continued strain of present day demands are getting the best of many men. The sales manager of a large manufacturing company told the writer that only his bees provided relaxation and helped him to forget the tension of the day.

## RADIO

RADIO is probably the most effective advertising agency today. The number of people to be reached by a single broadcast is so great that it is difficult to imagine the total effect. In view of the great number of programs on the air it is highly important that preparation be made with the greatest care in order to hold the interest of the listeners. It is so easy to turn off a program in favor of something more attractive that few will listen for long to a dull presentation.

From time to time the beekeepers are offered wonderful opportunities in the way of free time but few of these chances to reach the public are fully appreciated. It is only necessary to remember the great care with which programs are prepared for such presentations as the Cavalcade of America, or the March of Time, to remind us that we beekeepers have much to learn in making the most of radio time.

In most cases there is but little attention given to preparation of a really high class program. Instead whatever comes handy at the moment is used with no more thought than to an appearance before a class of high school students or a luncheon club.

In view of the vast audience to be reached when radio time is available some plan should be made for advance preparation of a variety of programs suitable for any occasion and available for use anywhere. It would seem that this might well be made a special project for the American Honey Institute, the Bee Culture Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the universities where beekeeping is taught. Properly prepared programs which dramatize the industry will bring far greater returns to the beekeepers than most of the effort expended in our behalf.



# Honey Containers

☐ All our tin containers are standard size and packed with covers and bails at the factory. Glass containers are clear, packed with caps, in reshipping cartons.

☐ If your order is for \$50 at the prices shown, deduct 5%; if \$100, deduct 10% in ordering tin or glass containers or both together.

☐ Prices subject to change without notice.

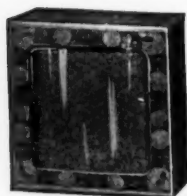
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Sizes, Weight and Number per carton	Catalog No.	Watertown	Sioux City	Springfield	Lynchburg	Albany
2 ½ lb. cans, 100 in carton, wt. 31 lbs.	Y62	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$3.80
5 lb. pails, 50 in carton, wt. 27 lbs.	Y66	2.90	2.95	3.10	3.10	3.10
10 lb. pails, 50 in carton, wt. 45 lbs.	Y69	4.30	4.40	4.60	4.60	4.60
5 gal. cans, 16 in carton, wt. 54 lbs.* Write for prices in carloads.	Y625	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.25	5.25
½ lb. jars, 24 in carton, wt. 12 lbs.	Y630	.72	.78	.72	.68	.74
1 lb. jars, 24 in carton, wt. 17 lbs.	Y631	.88	.98	.90	.90	.92
2 lb. jars, 12 in carton, wt. 14 lbs.	Y632	.60	.66	.60	.62	.62
3 lb. jars, 12 in carton, wt. 18 lbs.	Y633	.65	.72	.67	.67	.67
5 lb. round glass pails 6/c wt. 11 lbs.	Y635	.52	.58	.52	.56	.54

2 ½ lb. square glass pails 12/c, wt. 15 lbs. stocked at Lynchburg only, \$ .79.

5 lb. square glass pails, 6/c, wt. 11 lbs., Y637, stocked at Lynchburg only \$ .64.

\*Can only be shipped 16/c. Write Sioux City for bulk prices.



## WINDOW CARTONS

These pink and green cartons with large cellophane window help sell section honey. We also supply comb honey shipping cases and cartons for shipping extracted honey too.

Y644—4 ¼ "x1 7/8 " Beeway  
Y645—4 ¼ "x1 ½ " No Beeway  
Y646—4 "x5 "x1 3/8 " No. B'way

100, \$1.00; 500, \$4.50  
1,000, \$8.75

Weight 6 ½ lbs. per 100; 55 lbs. per 1,000. All postage extra.

## HONEY SERVERS

No drip servers hold a pound of honey and make an attractive sales package or premium and sales item. Colored handle, clear glass, trigger control. Much lower price 12/c f.o.b. factory. Write for quantity prices. Y628 No Drip Honey Servers, weight 1 lb. postage extra. Each 40c.



## REVELATION COMB HONEY WRAPPERS

	100	500
Y649 Colored 4 ¼, Blue and White	\$.90	\$3.95
Y664 Plain 4 ¼	.60	2.70
Y658 Colored Bag 4 ¼	1.05	4.35
Y430 Bag filler device, weight 2 lbs.		50c

Ask for our general catalog too if you wish other items.

Above postage extra. Weight, 100—1 lb.; 500—5 lbs.  
Write Lynchburg for prices on all cellophane plain wrappers.

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin**

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SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

# THE NATIONAL MEETINGS AT NIAGARA FALLS

L. C. DADANT

**A**T Niagara Falls, New York and Ontario, Canada there were held on November 11 to November 14, inclusive, meetings of the American Honey Producers' League, American Honey Institute, National Beekeepers' Auxiliary, Apiary Inspectors Association, Empire State Honey Producers' Association, Canadian Beekeepers' Council, and the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, not to mention an important meeting of the honey packers and a few of the manufacturers of bee supplies. The report on this last meeting will be published in a future issue, with full details.

Very few times before in the history of North American beekeeping have so many organizations met at one time; although they did not meet in the same city, the Americans on our side went freely to the meetings in Niagara Falls, Ontario and the Canadians reciprocated by coming to our meetings in Niagara Falls, New York. Because of more difficulty getting into the United States, not so many of the Canadians were able to attend the meetings on this side of the line.

## American Honey Producers' League

The meetings of the American Honey Producers' League were very efficiently handled by its president, John W. Holzberlein, Jr. who was able to pilot the league through some very difficult situations.

The programs were made up of talks by such noted men as E. R. Root, James I. Hambleton, Harold J. Clay, Tom Burleson, G. F. Townsend, Robert S. Filmer, O. W. Park, G. P. Walton, Elton J. Dyce, E. F. Phillips, Morley Pettit, Charles A. Reese, and George H. Rea. Each speaker gave very valuable information in his talk and held the attention of his audience.

The critical period in the meeting of the American Honey Producers' League was at the business session on the morning of the last day when, because of lack of apparent interest, the president of the League brought up the proposal in open meeting to proceed to bury the League. No sooner had John Holzberlein made this statement than half a dozen men jumped to their feet to protest against the discontinuing of the League. In spite of the lack of interest on the part of the honey producer, in spite of the fact that the business session of the League seemed to be almost a complete failure, in spite of the fact that its secretary during the past year had been almost inactive, and in spite of the fact that there seemed to be no

urgent need for the League, these men brought out one fact after another showing that it was imperative that the beekeepers of the United States have an organization such as the American Honey Producers' League to represent them and to be their voice in matters where affairs of the industry were at stake.

Within a very few minutes the whole situation turned about face and really accomplished what John Holzberlein intended that it should. The election of officers followed immediately with the following elected: James Gwin, Wisconsin, President; Howard Meyers, New York, Vice President; John Connor, New Jersey, Secretary. Board of Directors: T. W. Burleson, A. K. Whidden, Carl E. Killion, C. B. Gooderham, Harry Laidlaw.

It was the consensus of opinion and it was voted that the League join with the Southern Beekeepers' Conference in 1942 and hold their meetings at Nashville, Tennessee, preferably during the month of December.

## Meeting of the Apiary Inspectors' Association

It was not possible for me to attend this meeting, but I was told that the apiary inspectors of the United States and Canada discussed only one important subject in their conference—the notification by the package bee shippers of the time and place that their shipments north would be made. A resolution was presented requesting the package bee shippers to notify each state apiarist of each shipment and the name of consignee before the shipping season or at least before June 1. This resolution was to cover the present difficulty of unknown bees coming into the northern states without notice and frequently preventing the inspector in charge from making a careful investigation during the year of the apiaries securing this fresh stock.

The following officers were elected: Harry Laidlaw, Alabama, Chairman; Carl E. Killion, Illinois, Secretary; Charles Reese, Ohio, Vice Chairman.

## Meeting of the American Honey Institute

This meeting was held on the morning of the second day, November 13, and presided over by Lewis W. Parks, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Mr. Parks gave a history of the organization of the Institute and briefly brought its activities down to date. Mrs. Harriett

M. Grace made a full report of the activities of the Institute during the 1941 year. To say that her report was magnificent, is putting it very mildly. With cardboard placques displaying advertisements recommending the use of honey because of the activity of the Institute, Mrs. Grace illustrated how the Institute is bringing the value of honey home to practically every housewife in America. It is nothing short of marvelous to learn of the large number of contacts that have been made by the American Honey Institute office with some of the largest food companies in the U. S. A. The apparent willingness of these companies to use the material as given them by the Institute is very satisfactory indeed. Mrs. Grace is to be congratulated for the very fine work she has done; and the Institute deserves the support of every honey producer, every bottler, every bee supply man, and in fact everyone connected with the honey industry in the U. S. A.

It is the intention of this magazine to give more fully and with illustrations a review of the work that has been done by the Institute during the past year. It will not only be interesting but will certainly be illuminating and should awaken those of us who are not aware of the large amount of publicity that is being secured by the Institute with comparatively small amounts of money at its command.

Tom Shield, General Manager of the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Toronto, Ontario, gave a very interesting talk on "Increasing the Sales of Honey By Better Packing and Packaging." Mr. Shield is a very successful manager of the Canadian Co-operative and is in a position to give some very valuable advice in regard to the handling of honey so that it will reach the consumer in the best possible condition. Mr. Shield's paper will be given in one of the future issues of this journal.

In closing the meeting of the Institute, Steve Hannagan and Murray Martin of the Steve Hannagan Publicity, of New York City, gave a review of their work done for the American Honey Institute in honey publicity. They handled their subject by using photographic slides; and Mr. Hannagan in short, brief statements told what their organization had done to get information concerning honey in the newspapers

and magazines of the U. S. A., over the radio, through the movies, on the screen, and in many other ways. The work done by them was shown to be truly amazing and their efforts deserve the support of the American honey industry.

#### Meeting of Board of Directors of American Honey Institute

The private session of the Board of Directors of the American Honey Institute was held with a full quorum of directors present. Mrs. Grace presented her report of the financial affairs of the American Honey Institute and these were found to be in a very satisfactory condition although more funds are found to be necessary if the Institute is to continue its activities and increase the scope of its work. It is being planned to have some research work done for honey so that claims for honey can be substantiated and new information be given about honey and its value as a food.

The financial report of the Institute and its activities will be published by the Institute and will be sent to every producer who has contributed to the Institute's support.

#### Ontario Beekeepers' Association

Because I could not be present on both sides of the Niagara River at the same time, it was necessary to miss some very good things that went on on the Canadian side. The Canadian Beekeepers' Council and the Ontario Beekeepers' Association held their meetings in Niagara Falls, Ontario and many good subjects were discussed by them. Speakers who participated in the sessions of the Ontario Association included: A. R. Mallory, H. O. White, Arch. C. Askew, J. W. Hodgson, A. T. Brown, W. E. Dunham, J. B. Wood, A. K. Whidden, C. B. Gooderham, W. A. Munro, E. A. Hogarth, and John McFayden.

Although I was not able to attend the morning and afternoon sessions of this organization, I did have the pleasure of being present at the evening session which was in charge of Jere Frazer, of Springfield, Ohio. Who doesn't know Jere Frazer! He is the manager of the G. B. Lewis Company branch house at Springfield and has the happy faculty of handling a meeting so that everyone has a good time.

Jere, with his jibes and puns, kept the audience in an uproar and presented a very fine comedian, Mr. Harry Gibb, also Canada's "Edgar Bergen," Ted Rust. Jere did not spare anyone with his tirades and furnished the audience an enjoyable evening.

#### The Banquet

One of the largest crowds ever assembled at a beekeeper's banquet met at the Hotel General Brock at

Niagara Falls, Ontario. William R. Agar, president of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council, Brooklyn, Ontario was toastmaster. The Song leader was Ewart McEvoy, son of William McEvoy, well-known authority on American foulbrood, and the address of the evening was given by William R. Allen on the subject "The United States and the British Empire in Times of Crisis."

To appreciate this address it was necessary to be there and hear Mr. Allen speak. It was a wonderful address and brought the message that the British Empire, Canada, and the United States were dependent one on another and supported one another now as in decades gone by. It was a truly inspiring message and a wonderful ovation was given Mr. Allen at the close of his address.

Many words should certainly be said in praise of Dr. E. F. Phillips, who devoted much of his time and effort to making these meetings a success. Though he encountered many difficulties and was forced to plan in the face of obstacles for many weeks, Dr. Phillips provided a good program and a series of meetings which ran smoothly from beginning to end. The responsibility for such a gathering is a considerable one which cannot command too much co-operation. Dr. Phillips, thank you!

## UNPACKAGED HONEY POPULARIZED

Continuous is the flow of honey at the special "Liquiteria," a "bulk" or "liquid" honey spot in Seattle, Washington. "Bring your own container" is the keynote, slogan or watchword of this busy-bee spot on the lower level of the vast public food shopping center known as The Security Market.

Diversified honeys in large containers and glass jars are on parade. And into the small containers brought by the customers, or the small pint, half-pint, or quart bottles, provided on request by the "Liquiteria" itself, the honey is poured.

One of the striking observations first made by the new customer is the complete absence of prettified packages—dolled up displays or decorative knickknackery. One is struck by the down-to-earth selling, the brass-tack merchandising of honey. The clear amber fluid is highlighted in its natural state, or "birthday suit," without benefit of paper or metal dress, shining forth in its original color from wholesale-size glass containers.

R. W. Thompson, who presides and pours, established the unique system in Seattle almost a full decade ago,

and his business has become one of the oldest established institutions in the market center at Third Avenue and Virginia Street.

In the nine years of merchandising honey in bulk, along with allied syrup and fruit juices, similarly sold, he has tapped off tens of thousands of gallons for the Seattle family trade—the tables of shoppers in the market where 100 food merchants display their diversified ware under the same roof-tree.

"One of the major expenses in marketing of liquids," states Mr. Thompson, "is packaging." As packages have become more ornate and ostentatious, this cost has mounted, so he has found that "the simplest way of reducing the retail price is to make the products available in a form that enables customers to bring their own containers, paying only for the product itself, and not for the packaging."

Mr. Thompson saw the need for the Dispensaria . . . Liquiteria . . . Bulk-teria,—call it what you will, since it dispenses honey in bulk or liquid form, ten years ago, when he realized just at the height—or the depth—of the depression, the need of lower cost, elimination of that "middleman" in the form of the expensive wrapping, package or container—the protective covering that not only represents an expense but acts as a shield in keeping the customer away from the honey—when it may be sold in bulk.

C. M. Litteljohn,  
Washington.

## STATISTICS FROM UTAH

By request of the state agricultural commission, R. A. Howard, of Huntington, Utah, Emery County inspector, submitted a special report on bee and honey conditions in this section which is the heart of the industry in the state.

According to the report, the quality of Emery County honey is excellent, and the local markets have taken up the product as rapidly as it appeared. There is apparently no foulbrood among the bees at present. The condition of honey plants is good, the bees going into winter in fine shape with plenty of food. The total production is materially less than in 1940, but 1940 was above normal. Reduction of the present year is ascribed to excessive moisture and a consequent increase in the damage to alfalfa from weevil.

Glen Perrins,  
Utah.





Guest Editorial  
December Award Winner

# HONEY AND THE ELECTROLYTIC DISSOCIATION THEORY

E. L. SECHRIST

**M**ANY people hold ideas and beliefs about honey which the scientist does not accept as true. From time immemorial, these ideas have been current, and have been handed down through the generations.

Are these beliefs superstitions, to be discarded as unscientific? Or can the experience which produced them and kept them alive find confirmation from what the scientist might tell us were he to go deeply enough into the subject. Some recent studies throw light on this dispute and lead us to believe that many of the beliefs regarding the extraordinary value of honey as food and medicine may soon be proven true.

Coming from the unknown depths in the bowels of the earth, some of the components of honey have been subjected to enormous pressure, intense heat, forcible gas tensions; have been surcharged with catalytic and electrolytic energies which endow them with peculiar properties. From the depths below, as well as from the air, these components of honey bring tremendous forces.

Honey is a complex natural solution, in water, of sugars, other organic substances, traces of minerals and some "undetermined substances."

Chemical salts, and materials in colloid form in very dilute natural solutions, seem to split up into their *ions*; this is known as *dissociation*. Chemists recognize that in this state their properties may be quite different from those of the undissociated materials.

May it not be possible that, in the *electrolytic dissociation* theory will be found the basis for the popular beliefs in the therapeutic and physiological action of honey? And the reason why honey is more potent than laboratory made syrups of apparently similar composition?

It is not alone chemical analysis, but experimental work, scientifically checked, that can be relied upon to determine the specific virtues of honey. Although we are convinced, by experience, that honey, when taken into the stomach, behaves quite unlike syrup made in the laboratory from similar ingredients, it is regrettable that there is a dearth of information of such a character that it can be accepted by scientists.

Both the honey producer and the honey consumer should be interested in having so much scientific experimental work done on honey that no shadow of doubt would remain as to its exact therapeutic and food value.



The lady, Miss Grace Booth, Secretary to the State Apiarist. Left to right, first row, W. A. Ruffin, J. T. Haertel, (Miss Booth), Harry Laidlaw, Dr. Herbert Albrecht. Second row, Paul Cutts, Zed Gafford, J. R. McVay.

## LEADERS IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

By R. H. DADANT

Beekeepers in the United States and Canada depend largely on the southern states for package bees and queens to make increases and to replace losses. They have a definite interest in the well-being of beekeeping in the South. Let's take a minute to meet the men who have their fingers on the pulse of beekeeping in two of the southern states, Alabama and Mississippi.

Here are pictures of some of the men who supervise education, extension and experimental work in those states, and who organize the inspection service.

You've seen pictures in the journals recently of Dr. H. H. Laidlaw, Jr. Harry Laidlaw is Alabama's new inspection head, working under the

Commissioner of Agriculture in Montgomery. If any of you northerners think that's a small job, just trail him for a couple of weeks like M. G. Dadant and I did—and we saw only a part of the state. Harry has plans for making available to queen and package shippers, breeding queens developed and controlled in state apiaries. This should result eventually in uniformly good stock throughout. Laidlaw's experience in both northern and southern states make him well qualified for this type of work.

Not far east of Montgomery, we visited the Alabama Polytechnic Institute located at Auburn. Dr. J. M. Robinson is head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology; F. E. Guyton, Professor in Beekeeping and

Secretary of the Alabama State Beekeepers' Association; and W. A. Ruffin, State Extension Entomologist.

One of the first things Dr. Robinson told us when we met was a tall story about a huge fish Professor Guyton claimed to have caught a few days before. However, after looking over the Auburn campus and becoming acquainted with these men, we decided to discount that bad start since the other things we saw and heard were both credible and creditable.

The beekeeping course at Auburn is housed in a special laboratory at the edge of the campus with an apiary of forty or fifty colonies scattered in the pines around it. The class of thirty students spent the day we were there assembling equipment and lo-



Robinson and Guyton



Bee Class at Auburn



Laidlaw



Ruffin



Clay Lyle

cating and clipping queens in the apiary. Professor Guyton also has a summer course in beekeeping which specializes in queen-rearing.

Since our return to Hamilton, Professor Guyton has written that the campus has encroached on their apiary until they are to abandon their present site and build a new beekeeping laboratory further out in the country. The old building had considerable room and equipment and the new one, I imagine, will be even better equipped.

In Mississippi we met Clay T. Lyle located at Mississippi State College, near Starkville. Dr. Lyle is head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology and is also State Entomologist. He has a class of fourteen in beekeeping work and a twelve-colony apiary for student experience. Like Alabama, Mississippi has few heavy honey producing sections but under recent soil development, it is getting better all the time. Several localities in particular make considerable surplus from wild vetch, hairy vetch, white clover and some cotton and sweet clover.

All in all, beekeeping in these states is in capable hands. These men have their programs well planned. And believe me, they are certainly fine to visit.

## SCHOLARSHIP BENEFITS FOR FARM WOMEN

The National Farm Youth Foundation will train young women to replace men on the farm called for military or armament-industry service, according to Roger M. Kyes, director of the Foundation. More than 10,000 young farm men took the Foundation's extension courses in farm engineering and management last year. More than 60 per cent completed the work and received diplomas.

Included in the Foundation oppor-

tunities for which the young women will be eligible is the school term accomplishment competition. A scholarship of \$1,000, to apply on a course at any agricultural college the winner may select, will be the first award in each of the 29 districts into which the country has been divided. The second award will be a \$500 scholarship.

The young women who become members of the Foundation will also be eligible to enter the annual tractor operating contest which offers prizes in each of the same 29 districts ranging from a first award of \$200 to a

tenth of \$25. Any young woman between 17 and 26 who lives or works on an American farm and who can convince the local representative of the Foundation of the sincerity of her determination to obtain an education is eligible for membership.

It is urged that any who want to enroll make application at once with their local tractor dealer. The 1941-42 course will include training in what to grow, how to grow it and the use and maintenance of farm equipment.

## GROUP PACKING IN MINNESOTA



R. C. Daniels, with bees at Roseau, packs this way, with colonies in groups. It is similar to the method used by George Seastream, of Moorhead, Minnesota. Daniels operates for honey in the North and for bees in the South. He is co-operating with the Crosby interests in Picayune who are

endeavoring to put into cultivation a lot of cut over country. They have 3000 acres of Satsuma oranges, a 10,000 acre lot of bearing tung trees, and 40,000 more acres of tung not yet bearing. They rent 300 colonies of bees from Daniels to see if they will give any results in fertilizing the tung trees.



Wagner pea in the test plots piles up a mass of material three to five feet in depth.

## A PROMISING FORAGE CROP

Wagner Pea Offers a Source of Abundant Forage On Poor Soils

By FRANK C. PELLETT

**I**N view of the long fight which the beekeepers carried on to secure recognition for sweet clover one need not be surprised if other new plants are ignored for a long period before their value is appreciated.

In 1894, the bee magazines carried the story of the work of a German plant breeder named Wagner. It appears that Wagner had spent thirty years in an attempt to improve a wild pea that was common in the high mountains of Europe. He was searching for a good forage plant which was also the source of honey. When he

offered it to the world there was much enthusiasm for a time and then it was forgotten.

Numerous trials were made in this country, in most cases of only small plots. Why it was so soon neglected it would be interesting to know. It may well have been due to the scarcity and high price of the seed. Reports indicate that the price when it could be secured at all was two to three dollars per pound. Such a price would limit the planting to experimental plots.

The plant was tried at the Michigan

Experiment Station and the following report issued in July 1893 by Clinton D. Smith, director:

"Those who have walked through the station field since the first of June cannot fail to have noted the very luxuriant and beautiful plot of more than an acre in extent of the new forage plant, **Lathyrus Silvestris**. It started early in the spring, every root having endured the severe cold of winter without injury. The tops were uninjured last fall by severe frosts. They did not stop growing until heavy freezing came. Indeed, where there was quite a covering of tops those sprouts on the under side at the surface of the ground were not killed by the freezing of winter but remained green until the plants began their new growth this spring. The whole field started early and made a green and beautiful appearance. \*\*\*\*

Every root sent out numerous shoots that spread away on every side until the ground was covered with a dense mass. The tendrils of one shoot caught on all the neighboring shoots, and by June there was a deep garment of verdure more than three feet in depth, which yielded at the rate of sixteen tons of green forage per acre. Cured it made at the rate of four tons of choice hay per acre. The forage is eaten eagerly by all kinds of farm stock. Not only does it enrich the soil, but it is able to flourish on very poor soil."

A search of the books and agricultural periodicals of that time brings to light many encouraging reports. All seemed to agree that the

The hay, cut from Wagner pea, contains a high percentage of protein.





Once established, Wagner pea will yield an amazing amount of forage.



Wagner pea, showing characteristic leaves and flower.

plant was adapted to very poor soil, that it was deep rooting and unaffected by drought and that once established it would last indefinitely. The following quotation is perhaps typical of comments which appeared in the years from 1893 to 1895:—

"The roots are said to penetrate the hardest, driest and rockiest soils, reaching to a depth of ten or twenty feet. A dry season does not affect it. Once started it will last for fifty years. Barren land occupied by it is changed to fertile soil.

Cows fed on the plant give forth more milk than when fed on clover, and we hardly dare say how much more butter. Some of our German friends count the introduction of this plant equally important with that of the potato.

Four tons of dry hay per acre are obtained, three cuttings being made. The first cutting takes away all chance of a honey crop at that time, but, we understand, the bees have a rich harvest on its blossoms after the first cutting and not until October is its yield of nectar over."

When introduced to the American farmer with such enthusiastic recommendation it seems a bit surprising that it did not at once become established as a staple crop. It is only when we remember how long it took to induce farmers to accept soy beans and sweet clover that we decide that it might not be because of lack of merit.

When we sought to find seed for a trial planting in the American Bee Journal honey plant gardens it took some time. Neither the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the state stations to which we applied were able to tell us where any could be had. At last a small amount was secured from Conrad Halle, a correspondent who then lived in Germany. Later we learned that few small plots still remain which were established when the plant was first brought to this country.

After several years' experience with the plant in small plots in the

test garden we are confident that it may serve a useful place on American farms. We can see, however, that it will be slow in coming into common use. The fact that the plant is slow in getting established makes it unattractive to the farmer who wants a legume for use in a short rotation. It is not until the second or third year that the Wagner pea comes into full production and it should be used as a long time dependence for either hay or pasture. It is best suited to locations where it is intended to use a planting permanently.

There are many conflicting reports about its palatability. Some reports indicate that livestock do not like it and will not eat it readily. Similar reports were general regarding sweet clover when it was a new crop but once farm animals became familiar with it they ate it eagerly. A letter from a western correspondent who has a small field planted more than forty years ago, states that the cattle will leave clover for the Wagner pea and there are numerous similar reports. The Western Washington Experiment Station reports that in 1935 hay cut in August, after the time of full bloom, contained a high percentage of protein and was palatable and highly nutritious.

The long life of the plant is evident from the fact that small fields established in Washington between 1890 and 1900 have maintained themselves without care and some have spread to some extent.

The plant is a vigorous grower and once established will yield an amazing amount of forage. In our test plots the growth is so dense that a dog running through it is entirely lost to sight. The mass of material reaches a height of three to five feet and covers the ground so completely that no other plants can compete.

The seed has a hard coat and needs to be scarified to secure prompt and even germination. Growth is slow to

start and weeds must be kept down until the young plants get a good start, otherwise the Wagner pea may be choked out. Very probably this difficulty in getting a stand established may be one reason for the failure of the plant to attain popularity. The heavy yields and long life of a field of Wagner Pea certainly justifies considerable effort in getting it started.

When planted closely the plant blooms but little and yields a very light crop of seed. If seed is wanted the plants should be spaced very thinly. Maynard S. Grunder, agronomist of the Western Washington Experiment Station states that a spacing of as much as six feet apart is not too much for seed production. For hay or pasture the seed should be drilled in rows about two feet apart and thinly in the row.

Because of the competition with weeds when planted in the open field, some advocate planting the seed in flats in a greenhouse and transplanting the young plants to the open field in May. In this way an even stand can be secured and much of the trouble with weeds can be avoided.

Due to the fact that Wagner pea is adapted to a wide range of soils and will succeed on poor or rocky land it is especially valuable in localities where other legumes do poorly. Since it will grow in either sun or shade and may be cut for hay at any time during the season, it fills a place which no other legume will do in many places.

The plant retains its leaves throughout the summer and the hay is easily cured. It is very rich in protein and once established is good for an ordinary lifetime.

The writer has been impressed by the amount of time a worker bee spends on a single blossom. Instead of flitting from flower to flower as she does with so many plants, she alights

(Please turn to page 559)

# SUGAR TAX REFUNDS ON BEE FEED

By R. SPOERRI,  
Secretary Pelican State Beekeepers' Association

**A** program has been worked out with the authorities in Washington whereby beekeepers can obtain the processing tax refund on sugar used in feeding, which amounts to around 50 cents per cwt., with a minimum amount of red tape. In order to cooperate with beekeepers outside of our association, we shall briefly outline the proper steps to be taken, so that they may derive the benefits of our findings:

When a purchase of sugar is made, have the firm from whom the purchase is made fill out form I which you can prepare in advance on your typewriter or in longhand.

The witnesses that are to sign form

I are employees of the firm from which sugar is purchased. Save all of these forms until the end of the season, in order to save time, and attach them to Form II properly filled out.

All of this information is attached to the Affidavit, which is printed on the bottom of the Claim Blank, Form 843, obtained from the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. The Claim Blank, Form 843, which is also your Affidavit as already explained, is easy to fill out except for the last part of question 8 which reads "The deponent verily believes that this claim should be allowed for the

following reason:" The answer to this question should be phrased as follows—

"Sugar used for feeding of bees (livestock) in (months during which sugar was fed, 194....) Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Guy T. Helvering in letter date 12/3/40 to Senator Lister Hill of Alabama ruled: 'Honeybees are considered as livestock under section 3493 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any person using manufactured sugar feeding bees is entitled to claim for refund of any tax paid under section 3490 of the Internal Revenue code.' See attached statements for evidence of purchase and use."

## Form I

Place _____	
Date _____	
WE HEREBY CERTIFY AS FOLLOWS—	
(1) That we have sold _____ pounds of sugar to _____ as per our invoice No. _____ of this date.	
(2) That this sugar, which has a polariscopic test of 99%, was manufactured _____ (date) by _____ of _____.	
(3) That the tax of \$ .00535 per pound was paid by us when we purchased the sugar, and by the above mentioned firm or person to whom the sugar was sold.	
_____ (Witness)	_____ (Firm Name)
_____ (Witness)	_____ (Individual Signature and Title)

## Form II

Place _____				
Date _____				
WE HEREBY CERTIFY—				
(1) That we have purchased and used sugar as follows—				
Date Purchased	Amount (Lbs.)	(Date)	Sugar Was Manufactured by (Name of Firm)	Sugar was Fed to Bees (Period)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2) That we have paid a tax of \$ .00535 per pound on this sugar, and that the polariscopic test on said sugar is 99%.				
(3) That all the above sugar was used as livestock (bee) feed, and for no other purpose.				
_____ (Witness)			_____ (Beekeeper's Firm Name)	
_____ (Witness)			_____ (Beekeeper's Individual Signature and Title)	





ST. AMBROSE—Above, standing next to hive, refusing Emperor Theodosius entrance to the Cathedral. (Center) In pontifical robes, hive at his feet. Top, right, (picture from William Coggeshall, Ithaca, N. Y.) an enlarged picture of a wood carving about nine inches high, owned by Dr. E. F. Phillips, and made for him by a wood carver abroad. Bottom, the bees put honey on the lips of the infant Saint. (Life of St. Ambrose, Masolino da Panicale. Tommaso Fini; San Clemente, Rome.)



## OUR COVER PICTURE

### ST. AMBROSE, PATRON OF APICULTURE

By DR. BODOG F. BECK

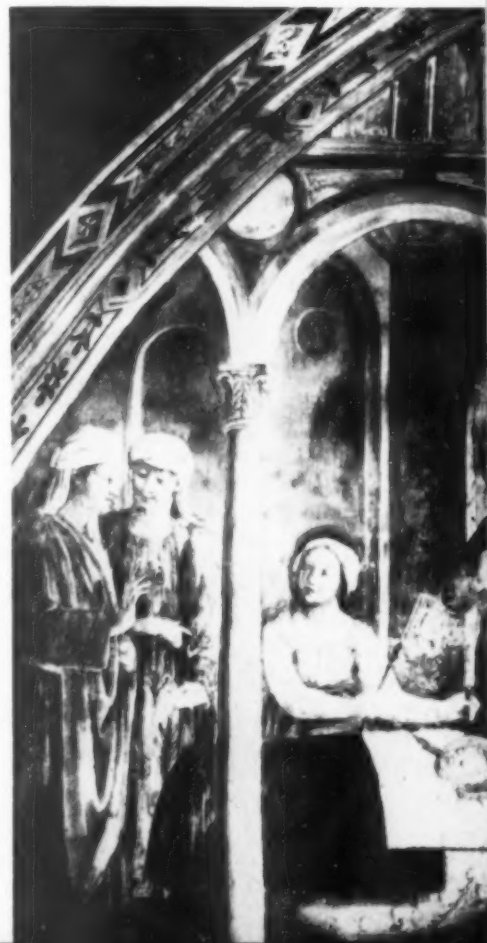
**T**HE Scriptures and religious legends often allude to bees. The purpose was to teach religious and moral lessons. It is strange that the Scriptures send "rational" man, for his shame and condemnation, to the so-called "lower" creatures, who should teach him wisdom, virtue, industry, economy and harmonious co-operation. It seems, while the "higher" order the "fallen" creatures, transgressed and became perverted by sin, the "lower" creatures remained unaffected. The "curse" may have blighted man's possibly splendid primeval character. Nature remains a splendid commentary of divine truth.

The saints of Christendom were shaped after the gods of ancient mythologies. In Greek mythology, Zeus, the god of gods, was the protector of bees and had the epithet Essenos, Bee King. Zeus is often pictured surrounded by bees. Out of gratitude for having nursed him on their honey, he abrogated their sex that they should not waste their time in propagation but, by divine authority, fertilize flowers, build comb cells and produce honey, the food and drink of the gods. As a reward for good services, Zeus bestowed upon them their model social organization and, as a mark of distinction, the golden yellow bands around their

abdomens. He was always looked upon as the protector of bees.

In the Norse, Anglo-Saxon, Indo-Germanic, Hindu, Egyptian, Persian and Slavic mythologies we also find that important deities were protectors of bees. People prayed before their images to take care of the bees and to bless them with rich honey harvest. The altar of Mithras, the Persian sun-god, the creator of light and wisdom, conqueror of all demons, was decorated by three hundred golden bees. According to a Hindu legend, when the earth was destroyed by storm and deluge, the mother of god, hid a bee under her shirt and all the rest of the bees descended from this single survivor. The Slavic races offered the first swarm in the spring to their hive-gods whose likenesses were carved on the trees of the forests.

St. Ambrose (the name was derived from abrosia), in the Eastern and Western Christendom was honored as the Patron Saint of Bee Culture. The life of this extraordinary character, excelling in statesmanship and ecclesiastic dignity, was closely connected with bees. Born at Treves, the France of today, in 340 A. D., he was the son of the contemporary Gaul Prefect. According to the legend, when an infant, a swarm of bees alighted on his cradle and placed honey on the



child's lips. The bees crept in and out of his mouth without stinging him. After a while they mounted high into the air and vanished. The event heralded the child's future eloquence. Masolino's famous painting in Rome depicts the scene. The anxious father looks on and greatly astonished at the miracle predicts that his son will be a saint if he grows up.

Young Ambrose, after having pursued his studies in Rome with the greatest success, was appointed Prefect of Piedmont and Genoa, taking up his residence at Milan. When the Bishop of Milan died, the succession was hotly disputed and tumultuous rioting burst forth. Ambrose appeared in his rank of official prefect and with persuasive eloquence quelled the revolt. Someone exclaimed, "Ambrose shall be bishop!" The multitude took up the cry as though it had been a voice of heaven and compelled him to assume the sacred office. He pleaded that, though a Christian, he could not accept the honor because he had never been baptized. His entreaties were ignored. The Emperor, to enforce the wish of the people, had him baptized and within eight days Ambrose was consecrated Bishop of Milan. Since he has been regarded as the Patron Saint of the City of Milan.

Ambrose's dignity soon elevated ecclesiastical power above that of

sovereign and civil authorities. When Emperor Theodosius, the last great emperor of Rome in his despotic rage indiscriminately massacred seven thousand men, women and children to revenge the ill-treatment of one of his officers, Ambrose, as a prelate, denounced the emperor for his inhuman act and refused the man, whose hands were stained with innocent blood, to participate in the sacraments of the church, in fact, excommunicated him. Many paintings represent St. Ambrose standing before the closed doors of the church refusing entrance to the Emperor who is kneeling as a suppliant, in full regalia, before the intrepid bishop. He warns the Emperor that he can pass into the sanctuary only over his dead body.

On most paintings St. Ambrose is represented in pontifical robes standing next to a hive or surrounded by swarming bees. Andrea del Sorto, Rubens, Van Dyck, Falconet and many other eminent painters immortalized the scene when St. Ambrose refused Emperor Theodosius the entrance to the famous Basilica of Milano on Christmas Day.

St. Ambrose held the bees in high esteem. He considered the beehive the model of a pious and harmonious community. When once he wished to compliment St. Agnes he called her "apis argumentosa." St. Ambrose believed that bees represented all that

is godly, saintly, holy and religious.

Many other saints have been closely linked with bees. St. John Chrysostomus, the celebrated father of the Greek Church, well known for his golden eloquence, had a beehive for his emblem. St. Bartholomew was considered another patron saint of bees. On his name's day the hives were sprinkled with holy water and then the honey could be removed. St. Francis of Assisi, a believer in the unity of life, who regarded all living creatures as our brothers and sisters, warmed frozen bees with his breath and fed them. St. Dominic, St. Isidor of Seville, St. David, St. Cecilia and Santa Rita were often pictured with bees. St. David who founded monasteries in Wales, cultivated bees to supply the sick and poor with honey. He sent bees to Ireland and while bee culture had been so far unsuccessful on that island, after that, the bees enriched it with their honey. Only in the case of St. Albericus were the bees accused of disloyalty because they had stung him mercilessly when he was placed stark naked among them. Some forbearing souls absolved the bees even from this crime, pleading excusable ignorance on the ground that they did not recognize the saint in Nature's unaccustomed garb.

New York.

# SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE

## A REPORT—PART ONE

By M. G. DADANT

**I**N attendance, interest and enthusiasm the meeting of the Southern States Conference at Lynchburg, October 21, 22 and 23, was a great success. The Virginia association had spared no pains in arrangements. The honey display was unusually good and given wide publicity in the city.

### Honey Display Awards

Elmer G. Carr, of New Jersey, awarded the first in honey display to Maryland, second to North Carolina, and third to Florida. South Carolina had a unique display with a jar of honey from every county in the state, packed by as many individuals. In the absence of President Dowling, owing to illness, Vice-president Dewey, of Florida, presided. Ned Prevost gave a radio broadcast during the meeting and acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

### Organization

ELMER G. CARR urged the value of organization; only through co-operation can an industry progress and keep its place in modern competition.

### Stock Selection

H. G. KARNS emphasized the necessity of weeding out all undesirable qualities when rearing queens and breeding over long periods for those qualities which are important to beekeeping.

### Honey and Fruit Stand

MRS. R. W. HOUSE, of Florida, told of her success with a honey and fruit stand in her town. Her fancy honey and jelly packages have become widely known. She explained the possibilities in honey and fruit

products, and some of the features of advertising which attract the buyer, the chief being the package, well devised and well labeled.

### Georgia

J. H. Girardeau, state entomologist of Georgia, discussed the problems of honey production in that state. Most honey sources are minor, though some yield copiously on occasion. Tupelo and gallberry are probably the main sources. Titi often interferes with gallberry, but usually is an excellent build-up source in the spring. The per colony production appears low because a large percentage of the honey is bulk comb. Tupelo gives little or no pollen, so it is necessary to move bees before the flow and after the flow. Fire is still a problem. However, gallberry probably makes a better come back from fire than most (Please turn to page 555)

# PRICES AND DELIVERY OF PACKAGE BEES

By A. V. DOWLING

**A**FTER having a number of inquiries from buyers and producers with reference to prices and delivery of package bees next spring, I am giving the following views as I see the situation after contacting many prominent shippers.

Sugar is up thirty per cent, lumber is up thirty-five to fifty per cent, screen wire and nails are up fifty per cent. These articles are hard to get now and a supply of these may not be available next spring. Competent help for the package business is very scarce, due to their employment in the many defense industries. Day labor for shaking bees is usually paid twelve to fifteen dollars per week and employed only through the shipping season. Very little competent help will be found at this price next year, as day labor is being paid thirty-five to fifty cents per hour in government and private industries. Some of the shippers have anticipated a scarcity of package material and the increase of prices and, where possible, they have bought what they need. However, they can not get competent help at last year's rate, so their production cost will be above last year. Bees as a whole in the shipping states are not in as good a condition as last year, due to the extremely dry fall. Some colonies will have to be fed next spring with costly sugar.

Last year, clover honey in volume lots sold for around four and one-half cents, now it is around six cents. With honey prices up and no large carry over, possibly the northern producer can afford to pay more for his packages next year. Indications are that there will be a greater demand for packages than last year. A few package shippers are booking orders until January 15, to sell at last year's low price of \$1.80 for a two pound package in volume lots. Most of the large commercial shippers know they did not make any profit on bees sold at \$1.80 and they also know they will have to get twenty-five per cent to thirty-five per cent more for bees this year or take a loss. Everything the shippers buy now costs twenty-five to fifty per cent more than last year and the only way to stay in business is to increase the selling price. Cutting the cost of operation will help some, but not enough to offset the large unavoidable production cost.

Your guess is as good as mine as to what the price of packages will be.

After talking with many, whom I consider authorities on production costs, I find the following prices are in line under present conditions. Spring queens 75 cents, one pound of bees 75 cents, and the shipping cage complete 35 cents. At this rate the selling price of a 2 lb. package will be \$2.60. As to discounts, the plan of giving different discounts on package bees and queens on a volume basis (or units of 50-100-500) has not proven satisfactory. All supplies the shipper buys are bought on a dollar volume basis, so why not sell package bees on the same basis. The following discounts are in line: \$50.00 to \$100.00 two per cent for cash, \$100.00 to \$500.00 five per cent, \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 ten per cent, \$1,000.00 and up twenty per cent. Under this plan the largest discount would be twenty per cent, or a two pound package for \$2.08. I do not believe there is a shipper who can sell a standard two pound package, under present conditions, for less than \$2.08 and stay in business regardless of the volume he does.

If conditions continue as they have for the past three months, I do not believe shippers can fill orders regardless of price. Therefore, I suggest that buyers place orders as soon as possible with some shipper. This will help the shipper plan next season's deliveries. Last year the majority of buyers waited until late in the shipping season to place orders. If this happens next year there will be many disappointed buyers. This is one year the buyer and shipper must cooperate.

Valdosta,  
Georgia.

## YOUR DOG AS A HOBBY

In October, page 471, "Beekeeping As A Hobby," (Harper) was reviewed. Now the author of that interesting book, Kyle Onstott, with Irving C. Ackerman, writes a new one "Your Dog As A Hobby," published by Harper and Brothers, New York, and retailing at \$2.00, a guide on how to make an enjoyable hobby of raising a dog. Both of the authors are west coast kennel owners with prize winning dogs. Every phase of dog own-

ing from breeding to exhibiting is covered in a way that will be helpful. A special feature is the inclusion of a list of breeds, classified according to use.

## NEW USE FOR BEESWAX FOUND

By using beeswax supplied from the experimental apiary at University Farm, Professor R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist at the University of Minnesota, has developed a new use for this bee product which may create a much greater demand in the future. He has found that the addition of certain percentage of beeswax to paraffin adds greatly to its value for waxing fruit and vegetables. By using his method these products may be kept fresh and firm for many months instead of becoming withered in a few weeks. Directions for using his method of home waxing of fruits and vegetables may be obtained by writing University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

(Wisconsin Horticulture, June, 1941—Item by M. C. Tanquary, in "The Minnesota Horticulturist.")

## IOWA REGULATION

The law of Iowa covering shipments of bees is now in conformity with the laws in other states. Bees shipped into Iowa from other states must be accompanied by a valid certificate of inspection or they must come in under a permit rendered by the state apiarist of Iowa. There has been considerable discussion about this matter. The beekeepers of Iowa do not want to build a fence around their bee pasture, but, as a matter of some protection, it is necessary to have regulation of the tremendous movement of bees that has occurred in the last four years. (Iowa Beekeepers' Buzz, August.)

## FLY THREATENS SOYBEANS

In a report of the proceedings of the Research Committee, of the Illinois Farm Chemurgic Council at Stevens Hotel in Chicago on March 27, it was stated that a serious menace to soybeans in Illinois is present in the existence of a small white fly which attacks the plant. No effective way of controlling this pest has yet been found. Little is being spent in Illinois on research into the diseases and insect enemies of soybeans, although it is important that these problems be solved. Illinois still produces more than 50 per cent of all the soybeans grown in this country.



# SUGGESTIONS ON SELLING

## QUEEN BEES FROM THE SOUTH IN 4 DAYS



Pick-up truck and packing plant adequate for a small wholesale honey business.

IT has recently been pointed out by many people who handle honey for the trade that some beekeepers do not value honey very highly. Honey loses much of its value when extracted before it is ripe, by being overheated, and by being stored in dirty or rusty containers. Besides it is often put on sale without being properly strained and clarified. Honey requires careful handling under accurate temperature control not the slipshod handling that is popularly believed to be adequate.

It must be assumed that every beekeeper wants to get every cent possible out of his honey crop. This can only be done at the present time by the individual effort of the beekeeper. The plan of direct contact with the consumer long advocated by the best authorities in the beekeeping world is the only plan that the isolated beekeeper can employ with good results. This is very effectively done by means of the roadside market. It is also possible to find certain retail stores that are willing to talk honey and it should be remembered that one of these is worth a hundred that puts the honey on the back shelf and expects the customer to carry it out.

I do not wish to place honey in the luxury food class. However, the leveling out process can be carried too far. To cheapen a product so that it sells below its intrinsic value is to cloud its real merit and decrease its sale instead of increase it. At the present time honey is often sold for less than molasses and corn sugar preparations. The result of this is to decrease the sale of honey for the reason that the average person has no real knowledge of the intrinsic worth of honey and often buys it on price, assuming that an article of

higher price must have greater natural worth. If then the price of honey is less than the price of cane sugar, corn syrup, and molasses, there is no motive for buying. Other sweets take the lead also because they are more available. We can emphasize the fact that honey has values such as flavor, mineral content, and predigested sugars that other sweets do not possess; and we should charge according to its value on this basis.

The chain stores are sometimes a detriment to the beekeeper's income. Some of these misguided people have a mania for underselling competition. Such people make no distinction in the quality of different honeys; and some try to place honey on a price level with corn syrups. The beekeeper can get more for his honey when he gets into a position to enforce his demands. This can be done in many instances by building up local trade to a point where one is in a position to bargain with the large buyers if forced to deal with them. In some sections where local demand is limited and large quantities of honey are produced, cooperative effort in selling will improve the price.

The beekeeper who sells honey at wholesale prices to his retail trade is much at fault. This is usually done because of ignorance. The fact that honey requires no processing and can easily be dumped into retail packages is both a help and obstruction to orderly marketing. When the honey producer and distributor comes to the realization that he is in possession of both a privilege and an obligation—from that point progress is indicated.

Whitman Coffey,  
Whitsett, Texas.

Monday morning I sent in an order to an Alabama shipper for a queen to requeen a colony in which the queen was failing. Imagine my surprise upon finding the queen in my mail box Thursday evening. The order was sent by regular mail, the queen by air-mail. If the order had been sent by air-mail, perhaps another day might have been saved.

This opens up wonderful possibility to northern beekeepers. Why tolerate inferior queens in the brood chamber when a new one can be obtained in such short time. The season is too early here to raise queens without considerable trouble and expense, unless the beekeeper is in the business, and surely these would cost more than sixty to seventy-five cents.

While I generally raise queens during July and August for my own requirements from my highest producing colonies, I am not so sure but what it would be cheaper to have them raised for me by southern queen breeders who are equipped for this work, and can offer such fine service. I usually purchase queens from several different southern breeders, each season to compare them for honey production and the other desired qualifications. My finest colonies this spring are numbered among these purchases of last year. I always have them shipped air-mail and receive them in fine condition.

It is up to the southern breeders to supply good queens from high producing strains, rather than just any old queen, if the breeders expect to obtain repeat business. The beekeeper who tries several strains each season is in a position to judge them, and make future purchases from those who supply the best queens for his conditions.

R. E. Newell,  
Holliston, Mass.

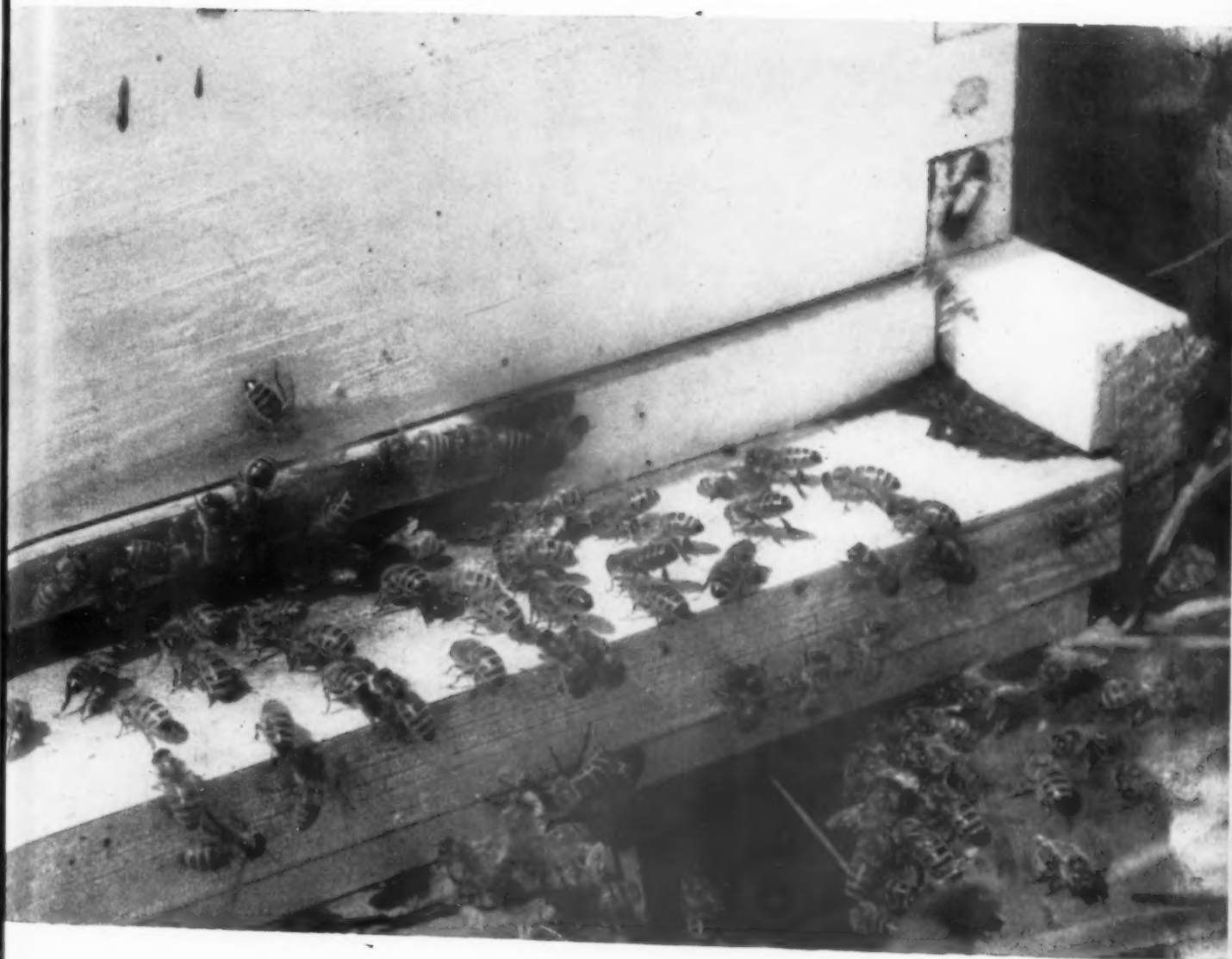
## BEEKEEPING ON BETTER FARMING TRAIN

A program of a Better Farming Train which is conducted by the Atlantic Coast Line in co-operation with Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina is at hand. The Train, of course, will carry all types of demonstration material and included therein will be beekeeping material, including hives, equipment, jars, queens, combs, magazines, books, etc.

Mr. E. S. Prevost, the extension bee specialist in South Carolina, is to be congratulated in his work in having this type of material in such a fine educational project.

# DEPARTMENTS

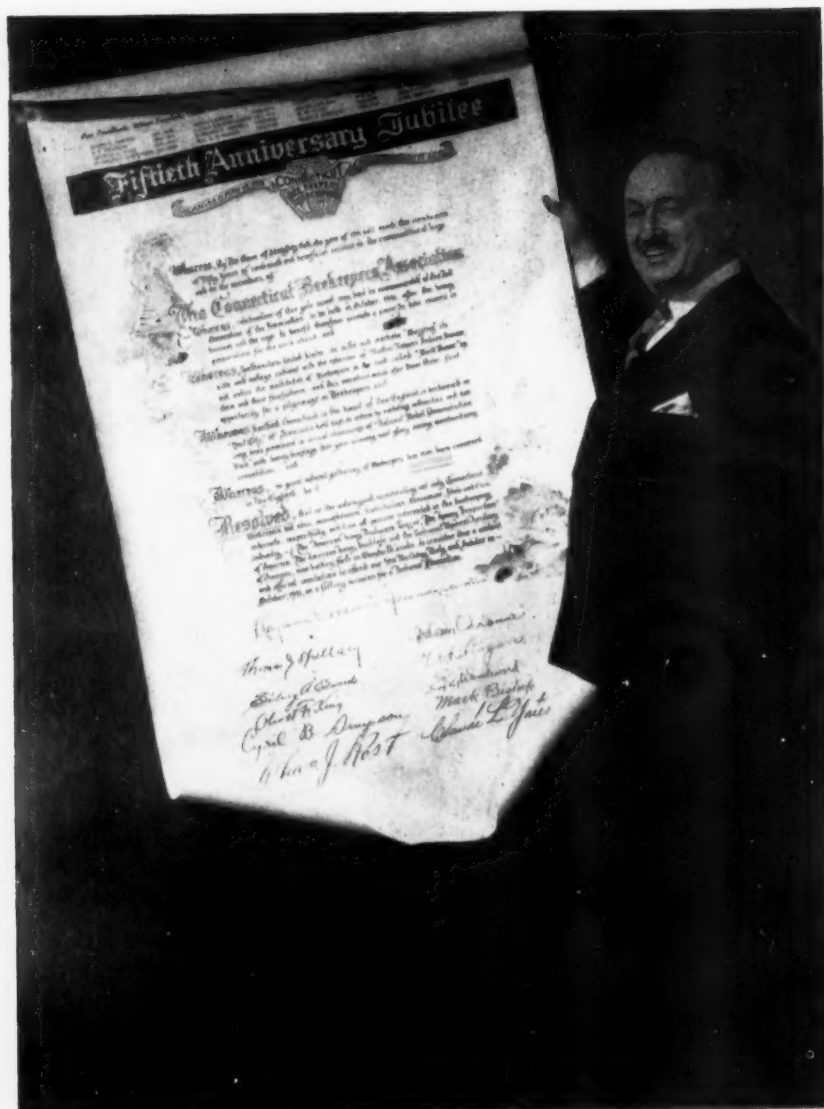
## At the Entrance



—Photo by Fred Chadde, Chicago.

THIS AND THAT FROM HERE AND THERE  
AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE  
HONEY RECIPES  
MEETINGS AND EVENTS  
CROP AND MARKET  
POSTSCRIPT

# THIS AND THAT • • FROM HERE AND THERE



## CONNECTICUT JUBILEE SCROLL

CLAUDE L. YATES, President of the Association and Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee Committee, of the Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, sends this picture of the huge scroll carrying resolutions of the Association on the advent of the society's fiftieth year of existence. The Jubilee meeting on October 17, as announced in our October issue, was the occasion of considerable celebration. Each meeting establishes an objective. The October project was to find some ground to approach the problem of destruction of bee life by the indis-

criminate use of poison sprays. Someone needs to champion this cause. Beekeepers have lost heavily in various states and the farmer cannot afford to endanger his pollination program, with either fruits or vegetables, by permitting such wholesale application of arsenicals that the honeybee is put out of action.

The Yates have been among Connecticut's most active beekeepers for many years, queen breeders, honey producers and leaders in their industry. Many of the Association's members have been national bee-

keeping leaders. Edwin S. Andrus founded the society back in the nineties, Allen Latham is listed as president twice. A. W. Yates was president from 1926-1929. Few beekeepers associations have had such an active and long life.

## IN THE FIREWEED

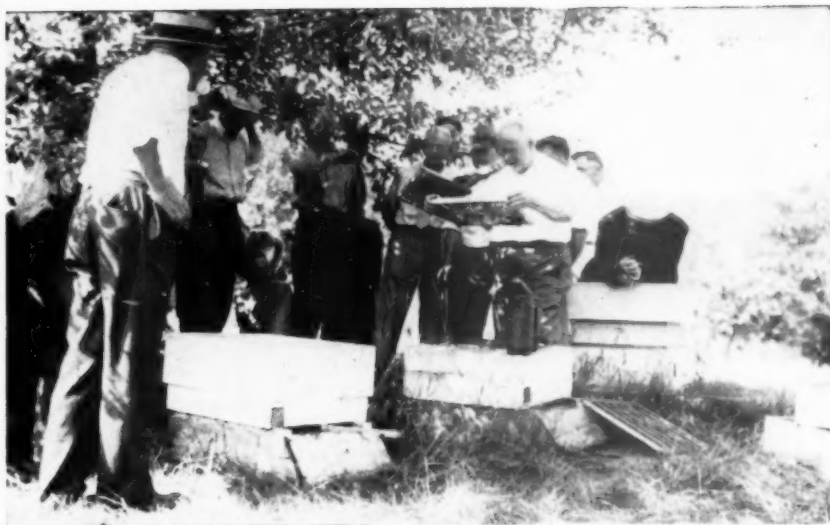


Mr. Cox and his son, Roy, at Elma, Washington, are the owners of this bee yard, located in the fireweed of the northwest. Fred Pruim, Biramwood, Wisconsin, sends the picture and reports "thousands of acres of this flower there although the weather is not always right to produce a good crop of honey from it." In Alaska fireweed is often so abundant that it carpets the ground for miles and its floating seeds often resemble a snow storm. Those in the picture are E. J. Snider, Roy Cox, and Fred Pruim.

## WALLACE R. SMITH

Wallace R. Smith died June 23 at his home in Mount Vernon, Indiana. He was 60 years old and had been in ill health since September, 1940. Wallace Smith was known to many beekeepers throughout the Midwest as a queen breeder and honey producer.





Part of a group of beekeepers at a New Hampshire Extension Service meeting at the apiary of C. H. Pease, Marlboro. Mr. Pease is demonstrating.

## CHARLES PEASE RIDES A HOBBY

**C**URIOSITY caused Chas. Pease, treasurer of the Monadnock Blanket Mills in New Hampshire to start studying bees. A friend of his had a few colonies and kept telling Mr. Pease how fascinating they were and what a lot of pleasure and profit he had received from them. "So," says Mr. Pease, "I asked him if he would mind if I watched him the next time he worked with them to see for myself what there was to bees to be so enthusiastic about."

The friend welcomed the suggestion as anyone interested in a hobby would do. So Mr. Pease watched and helped. He caught the fever. That spring he bought a colony of bees to play with. That was twenty-five years ago.

The first summer he produced four or five sections more or less filled with honey. He says, "I was more proud of them than I am today with my record of 139 sections of comb honey from one colony." Every fair day in spring, summer and fall, saw Mr. Pease out examining that one precious colony. Perhaps the bees tired of this, but Mr. Pease did not.

Bee trees had always fascinated him so he decided to increase his colonies by raiding one or two trees. After much preparation he raided several, getting for his work a few stings, a little honey, some old field bees and a lot of fun. But the thrill paid for the time.

Queen rearing was another experiment. He says it was with rather indifferent success and that he thinks it far cheaper to buy from a reputable breeder.

He wasn't satisfied with the commercial methods of wintering. He works out new ideas then to try the next season.

"I am not as young as I was," he says, "and the physical labor and the time required if one wants to care for them properly rather limits me to a few colonies. Twelve is all I want as a hobby." And yet he thinks every one should have a hobby if for no other reason than to keep sane. One lesson the bees teach, he says, "the community spirit of all for one and one for all."

After twenty-five years of watching the bees, he still discovers new things about them of interest. He has been asked by various clubs and schools to talk about his hobby and he is always glad to do so. He has also given popular talks over the radio.

"As to what I get out of bees, well, last year I took off over 400 pounds of extracted honey which had a good market. My principal gain is that beekeeping is my hobby and a hobby which is absorbing to me in interest and study."

Ruth Hodgson, Wisconsin.

## LIVE BEES SHIPPED FROM THE SOUTH

A release from the News Bureau of the Railway Express Agency says the traffic in live bees this year exceeded 310 tons from various points in the southern states during the shipping season. Shipments were forwarded

from 64 points in states east of the Mississippi during April, May and June, grossing 621,847 pounds. This did not include shipments in the Southwest and California.

This movement of package bees is a loss of about 20 per cent over 1940 but 45 per cent greater than in 1938. The drop is attributed to the toll of man power due to the war, especially in Canada where a substantial part of the bees are shipped. Alabama and Georgia led in the number of forwarding points with the towns of Letchochie and Montgomery, Alabama, leading in production. The bees were consigned to several hundred destinations in thirteen states, New York and Pennsylvania leading. Ontario had the largest demand in Canada.

## HUGH C. TODD

Hugh C. Todd, who was a beekeeper for many years and very well known and liked through the section of the country where he has kept bees, died May 27 at his residence in Alapaha, Georgia, of a heart attack. He was ill only a few days. He leaves a wife and three children.

Lawrence Pritchard.

## MATING NUCLEI

T. C. Burleson, Colusa, California, uses these nucs, in pairs and pretty well scattered. Seems to us that such an arrangement is much better than nuclei set close, or in rows just so far apart; any too regular arrangement may influence flight and so effect the return of virgins from their matings that many seek the wrong hive and so become lost to the breeder.

The size, shape, and comb capacity of mating nuclei vary greatly with different breeders. We have tried most of them. The baby nucleus is very economical but introduces some tough problems in maintenance in many places. The hive-size nucleus, either divided with removal boards, or full capacity, is the easiest to keep going and to fix for winter. For relatively small production it is the best.





## OFF TO SACRAMENTO

Not an unusual sight to the California beekeeper who often has to move three or four times a year to get as much honey as many sweet clover beekeepers secure in a single crop. Fred Pruim sends this picture and the one at the right. The truck, with bees, supplies and a milk goat for the baby, belongs to E. J. Snider, Denair, California, and is en route to the Sacramento Valley, for the star thistle in the grain fields.



## CALIFORNIA FLOOD WATERS

Not recent; near Chico, three years ago, but typical of what many have seen the present season in many parts of the Middle West and South. Beekeepers should be able to get insurance against flood; also against fire, theft, and depredation. Some companies do such business. We have had one experience where the insurance certainly covered an orchard fire that took in an entire bee yard. Another where stored equipment was replaced after a bad honey house fire.

## THE PROBLEM OF RESISTANT BEES

Some queen breeders and package bee shippers are now advertising resistant queens. As time goes on, more breeders will offer resistant stock, and each and every one will try to outclain the other until advertisements will become over-extravagant. Too, a drive will be made to lighten inspection laws and the movement of bees across state lines. Migratory beekeepers are apt under

such circumstances to spread disease far and wide. Beekeepers as a whole will become careless and pay little, if any, attention to disease, and the result may be that the little beekeeper may be forced out of business because of the spread of disease by the big apiaries with various outyards. After all, the small beekeepers are the back log on which the industry depends for future commercial producers.

The experiments with resistant bees are fine and a step in the right direction, and should receive co-operation from everyone. I have been

of the opinion from the beginning of the experiments on resistance that too much space, however, has been give to them in the bee magazines. I have been afraid the information would fall into over-enthusiastic hands prematurely.

I feel the experiments have not gone far enough to offer reliable stock to the beekeeping public. I sincerely hope my conclusions are wrong, but I believe the question should be debated.

Lynn M. Aldrich,  
Pickford, Michigan



## PAPAYAS

Jay Smith, at Ft. Meyer, Florida, likes his papayas and the many other kinds of sub-tropical and tropical fruit that bless this part of the sunny state. We often get letters that are full of what he grows and how it tastes and how good it makes the one who eats it feel. Probably something to that diet. Over twenty years ago, our correspondent, Alfred Pering, Dade City, Florida, went south, also from Indiana, to see if he could fool the physician. Physical examination foretold a short life, not over a year or two. He is still with us, having outwitted the doctor. Jay has tried to coax us to Ft. Meyer with his glowing accounts of the health he enjoys. Gosh, sometimes, don't you wish you were rich? Or is it enough just to be a beekeeper, nothing more? They seem to go south when others stay home because they have to.



## PLAY BALL

Charley Reese and Jim Hambleton, at Angola, during the Ohio Chautauqua meeting, certainly look as though this bushy bush game were bringing out the grins, and likely some of the brow wrinkles are fading a bit. Beekeepers come out to play these days as well as to swap yarns, eat swell food, and get just a little (not too much) wisdom. The old, long-winded talky-talky is out.

# AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

On Monday morning October 27th the first mail delivery brought requests from 142 Home Economics teachers for honey recipes gratis and orders for "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" from 21 teachers. On Monday morning, November 3rd, the first mail delivery brought requests from 172 Home Economics teachers for material on honey gratis and 25 teachers purchased copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." One supervisor of Home Economics teachers in one of the western states asked for several copies of the book. She supervises 550 school cafeterias in the state that feeds 60,000 daily—1,200 cooks. Besides, about 600 individuals throughout the nation ordered and paid for "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" during the month of October.

If you did not receive a copy of INSTITUTE INKLINGS and would like one, we will be pleased to send you a copy if you let us know. One cannot afford to miss reading this copy. It is full of suggestions on marketing honey.

November 1st—Pledges from honey producers for 1942 are already coming into the Institute. One man sent in dues for five years.

One of the large meat packing companies wrote: "As you are able to recommend various glazes using honey, kindly pass along the information that you can. Perhaps we can tie it in also with our recipe going out with hams."

Did you tune in to the program "Portia Faces Life" on Monday, October 27th. Miss Katherine Marsh, Food Expert for General Foods, discussed the good qualities of honey. Following are a few excerpts from the script.

"It's so good I featured it in my food column in today's Parkerstown Herald. So get set for something mighty 'sweet to eat'. Tender, tasty muffins made with Post's Forty Per Cent Bran Flakes! And what a treat **these** muffins are . . . with their crisp, chewy crust, delicate texture and rich, nut-like flavor! Imagine luscious Post's Bran muffins—piping hot—with pure honey . . . man! Honey, you know, is a wholesome, natural sweet—a splendid **energy** source—a highly **nutritional** food for your family.

So mother . . . why not delight your family with muffins and honey for dinner? Serve Post's Bran Flakes as breakfast cereal—regularly. Remember . . . "Life is swell—when you keep well!"

Because of the article on "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" in the August issue of "The Glass Packer," a request for the book has come from a large firm in London, England.

A letter from Mr. John A. Logan, President of the National Association of Food Chains, enclosed October issue of "Tips and Topics," Home Economics sheet, which was distributed by the Grand Union Company (which operates in New York State and New England) among approximately 115,000 Grand Union customers. One eighth of the October issue is devoted to honey.

Your attention is called to an elaborate plan for merchandising honey developed and being carried out by the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. They have arranged for special displays (with honey as a "traffic item" where everybody can see it) and with special posters, price cards, etc. for use in the stores. This is a well-coordinated plan, developed after starting in a small way in one branch, and is proving very effective in increasing sales of honey.

Lever Brothers, manufacturers of Spry, are sending out full sheet with pictures to newspapers all over the country giving recipe for Honey Apple Dumplings and Sauce. This release reads as follows:

"Honey, old-fashioned dessert—everybody's favorite."

When it's apple time, and honey time—then it's Honey Apple Dump-ling time. Like "ham and," honey and apples just naturally go together!

Honey for the sweetening adds delicious new flavor to tart apples. Honey in the mellow-rich sauce bakes into a beautiful glaze over flaky-crisp crust.

This "Dumple Dough" is a rich biscuit type, and it's delicate-tasting so that you get all the characteristic flavors of tart apples and fragrant honey. It's so important to use a purer shortening like Spry, the flavor-saver.

Be sure to make some of your

dumplings topsy-turvy—tuck the pastry underneath and prick the tops in a pattern.

"Hooray, honey-apple dumplings today," the family will chorus! Here's a recipe for your file of Favorite and Famous Foods. Better clip it now." (See next page.)

The Director of the Food Service Department of the Borden Company has just written us that she plans to make up some new recipes for their News Reels and states that she will certainly keep honey in mind as an ingredient and give it publicity whenever possible.

On December 13th the Director of A. H. I. will broadcast over radio stations WHA-WLBL. The subject of the broadcast will be "Honey Candies for the Holidays."

The letters sent to the Governors and Department of Markets in the various states last month, asking their cooperation in publicizing National Honey Week brought a veritable flood of answers promising cooperation. Many of the states devoted a radio program to National Honey Week. Many devoted space in the newspapers to publicity on National Honey Week.

B. Baxter over the St. Paul Radio Station, KSTP, mentioned honey in her broadcast of November 4th and spoke of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." We have had requests for the book as a result of this broadcast.

Word has come from Iowa that Professor Paddock, cooperating in National Honey Week, gave broadcast over KRNT at Des Moines on Monday morning and also over WOI on Monday morning. The Saturday preceding, a round table discussion was held over WHO. Participants in the discussion were Mr. John G. Jessup, a commercial producer, Mrs. Sweet of the Home Economics Department at Iowa State College and Professor F. B. Paddock. Later in the week, over WOI, a presentation was given by Miss Ruth Cessna of the Extension Service.

The Quaker Oats Company in their September-October bulletin, entitled "Nutrition" lists honey in one of their fifteen oatmeal breakfasts.

This is the season when a great deal of honey can be used on grapefruit. Will you help the industry by ordering the honey on grapefruit window streamers and seeing that they are placed in the fruit sections of the stores in your community.



# RECIPES OF THE MONTH

## HONEY APPLE DUMPLINGS

The Spry News Department, (Lever Brothers) says: When it's apple time—then it's Honey Apple Dumpling time. Like "ham and," honey and apples just naturally go together. Honey for the sweetening adds delicious new flavor to tart apples. Honey in the mellow rich sauce bakes into a beautiful glaze over the flaky-crisp crust . . . —(With black and white picture of honey container and dumplings in the dish. Being sent to newspapers by mat service throughout the country.)

### Honey Apple Dumplings

2 cups sifted flour  
1½ teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ cup Spry  
1/3 cup milk (about)  
6 medium apples, cored and pared  
1 tablespoon butter  
6 tablespoons honey  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
¼ teaspoon salt  
Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry fine. Add milk, mixing until soft dough is formed. Roll dough into rectangle, 12x18 inches. Cut into 6 squares.

Place an apple in each square. Fill centers with combined butter, honey, lemon juice and salt. Moisten edges of dough with cold water. Bring up four corners of dough to top of apple and press edges firmly together.

Place in 10x10x2-inch Spry-coated pan. For variation, place several dumplings upside down and prick tops. Serve with or without cream.

### Sauce

¾ cup honey  
1½ cups water  
2 tablespoons butter  
2 tablespoons Spry  
¼ teaspoon salt  
Boil honey, water, butter, Spry and salt together 5 minutes. Pour over apple dumplings and bake in hot oven (400°F.) 30 to 35 minutes.

### Honey-Raisin—Whole Wheat Cookies

1 cup Mazola or other vegetable shortening  
2 cups warm honey  
3 cups raisins ground fine  
2 cups milk or water  
4 eggs  
1 teaspoon salt, ¾ teaspoon soda,  
40 drops CP Hydrochloric Acid  
Finely ground 100% whole wheat flour to desired consistency for drop cookies  
If you do not have the acid, 2

teaspoons baking powder may be used instead of the acid and soda, but in baking the acid and soda are changed into common table salt leaving no chemical residue as with baking powder, resulting in a real health cookie. 25c worth of CP Hydrochloric acid can be purchased at any drug store and makes a desirable and economic leaven which is used exclusively at many Sanitariums.

Thoroughly dissolve the raisins in the milk to a smooth paste, a little heat will facilitate this, then add shortening, honey and eggs, mixing thoroughly at medium speed, then add acid with medicine dropper, sift salt and soda in with flour. Thorough mixing is important for good texture. Bake on well greased tins in moderate oven. Nuts may be added if desired, or the proportion of honey increased to 2½ cups if you find the above not sweet enough. These cookies keep well. Yield 8 dozen.

Tongue River Apiaries,  
Ranchester, Wyoming.

### Brazil Nut Honey Cookies

Flour 3 lbs. 8 ozs.  
Sugar 2 lbs.  
Shortening 1 lb.  
Honey 2 lbs.  
Molasses 4 ozs.  
Eggs 8 ozs.  
Baking powder ¾ oz.  
Soda ¾ oz.  
Salt 1/3 oz.  
Ginger 1/6 oz.  
Brazil nuts, sliced or chopped, 1 lb. 12 oz.  
Milk 4 oz.

Cream the honey, sugar, molasses and shortening. Add the eggs, then the salt, ginger and nuts. Dissolve the soda in the milk and add to this mixture. Finally add the flour, which has been well blended with the baking powder.

The cookie dough is made into strands from which pieces about three-quarters of an inch in diameter are broken off, deposited on to a greased and dusted pan, flattened slightly, and baked.

This is a recipe from the Brazil Nut Association, 60 Hudson Street, New York City. If you are interested in more recipes using Brazil Nuts, send to the company for their 24 page illustrated formula book with a wide range of Brazil Nut formulas, free on request. The recipe given here was taken from the Bakers Weekly for October 11, 1941.

### Fig Honey Bread

Recipe makes 9x5x2 inch loaf.  
Temperature: 325°F. Time: About 1 hour and 15 min.

1½ cups Pillsbury's Best Flour  
1 tablespoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon soda  
1½ cups Pillsbury's Whole Wheat or Graham Flour  
¼ cup brown sugar  
1 cup chopped figs  
½ cup chopped nut meats  
1 egg  
½ cup honey  
1 cup buttermilk (not too thick)  
1 tablespoon melted shortening

1. Sift first 4 dry ingredients together.

2. Mix in whole wheat flour, sugar, figs and nutmeats if used. Blend thoroughly.

3. Beat egg slightly; add honey; mix well. Add buttermilk and melted shortening.

4. Add liquid to dry ingredients, stirring until flour disappears.

5. Pour into large well-greased bread loaf pan.

6. Bake in slow oven until bread shrinks slightly from sides of pan and top is well browned.

7. Remove from oven; brush top with melted butter.

### Honey Devil's Food Cake

1/3 cup sugar ¾ cup cocoa  
1¼ cups scalded milk  
Sift cocoa with 1/3 cup sugar. Add scalded milk gradually and stir until smooth. Cool  
2/3 cup shortening  
½ cup honey ½ cup sugar  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
2 eggs, unbeaten  
1¼ teaspoons soda  
2 cups sifted flour  
Combine shortening, salt, and vanilla. Add honey and sugar gradually and cream thoroughly . . . Add eggs, singly, beating thoroughly after each addition . . . Add soda to flour and sift three times. Add flour to creamed mixture, alternating with cocoa mixture, mixing after each addition until smooth . . . Pour into two nine-inch layer pans that have been well greased. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 35 minutes. Frost with Snow Swirl Frosting.

### Snow Swirl Frosting

2 egg whites  
¾ cup corn syrup  
¾ cup light honey  
Pinch of salt  
Beat for six minutes on six speed in electric mixer. Spread on cake and cover with chopped nuts or cocoa-nut, if desired. This makes enough frosting to cover two layers and sides of cake.

Mildred Francis, West Allis, Wis.

# MEETINGS AND EVENTS

## Union Agricultural Meeting and Show, Worcester, Mass., January 7-9.

Thousands from New England each year attend the Union Agricultural Meeting and Agricultural Show in the Auditorium in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 7, 8 and 9. In addition to the program for fruit growers, poultrymen, milk producers and home economics, there are nearly thirty other organizations cooperating.

On the second day, January 8, beekeepers will hold their convention. The program is as follows:

Union Agricultural Meeting  
The Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.  
Thursday, January 8, 1942

Dr. Burton N. Gates, Chief Apiary  
Inspector Massachusetts Department  
of Agriculture, Presiding.  
Questions from the Audience will be  
Answered by the Speakers  
9:30 A. M.

1. Business Meeting, Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers' Association. Opening Remarks, Reports—Mr. Walter M. Copeland, President, Lexington.

2. Research Needs in Beekeeping—Dr. Frank R. Shaw, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

3. Management of Bees for Pollination Service—Mr. A. C. Gould, Chief Apiary Inspector of New York State, Albany, New York.

4. Bee-Wise—Mr. Brayton Eddy, Administration, Entomology and Plant Industry, Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation—Providence.

### Recess

5. Bees in Relation to Cranberry Culture—Dr. Henry J. Franklin, Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station, Wareham.

6. Honorable William Casey, Commissioner of Agriculture, State House, Boston.

7. Roadside Planting—Mr. John V. McManmon, Massachusetts Department of Public Work, Boston. Illustrated with colored motion pictures.

8. Bee Disease Problems and the American Foulbrood-resistant Stock—Mr. A. C. Gould, Albany.

9. Resumed meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers' Associations.

All persons interested are cordially invited.

## Illinois Short Course, February 3-5

This annual event during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois, Urbana, is dated for February 3, 4 and 5, the usual short course

from the beginning to the end of beekeeping. Registration can be made at the university on the above dates or advance information sent to Dr. V. G. Milum, 104 Vivarium Building, Champaign, Illinois. The meetings are usually held in the Vivarium Building where all the equipment and classes in apiculture are centered.

## Winners in the Wabash Valley Exhibits

### Light Extracted Honey

- 1st—Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.
- 2nd—Willard W. Smith, Deland, Illinois.
- 3rd—Katherine Smith, Terre Haute, Indiana.

### Amber Extracted Honey

- 1st—Adam Bodenschatz, Lemont, Illinois.
- 2nd—Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.
- 3rd—W. Collings Apiaries, Brazil, Indiana.

## Light Comb Honey

- 1st—Adam Bodenschatz, Lemont, Illinois.
- 2nd—Wilson Apiary, Tolono, Illinois.
- 3rd—Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.

## Amber Comb Honey

- 1st—Adam Bodenschatz, Lemont, Illinois.
- 2nd—Hoyt Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.

## Beeswax

- 1st—Adam Bodenschatz, Lemont, Illinois.

## Honey Bread

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd—Mrs. A. G. Gill, Evanston, Illinois.
- 4th—Mrs. Murray W. Wade, Lawrenceville, Illinois.
- Carl E. Killion, Paris, Illinois.

## Munro At Ithaca

Mr. J. A. Munro, head of the beekeeping department in North Dakota, and that state's chief inspector, is on a year's leave of absence. He is at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., where he will devote the year to research work, largely on honey, leading to a Doctor's degree.



## A NEW VENTURE

A new venture in bee breeding and the production of package bees and queens is announced in the establishment of the Bessonet Bee Company at Donaldsonville, Louisiana under the management of E. C. Bessonet and his sons, Calvin Bessonet, particu-

larly. Many of our readers are acquainted with Bessonet as president of the southern conference and contributor of articles on the breeding of bees in the American Bee Journal. We wish the new business great success.



## TIMONIUM FAIR EXHIBIT

These pictures from E. A. Andrews, Jr., Baltimore, were taken at the Timonium Fair which started Labor Day and ran for one week. George H. Rhodes, Williamsport, won first prize; John Lindner, Cumberland, second; P. M. Klavuhn, Cumberland,

third; L. B. Shearman, Glenarm, fourth; and E. A. Andrews, Jr., Baltimore, fifth.

Miss Nusbaum, daughter of one of Maryland's largest beekeepers, was titled Queen Timonium. According to her father, she had honey before

mother's milk, rather unusual, I would say, but anyway, it is a good story and was carried in the Baltimore and Maryland county papers. The honey entries were judged by C. E. Burnside.

George J. Abrams,  
College Park, Maryland.



## TUPELO HONEY FESTIVAL, WEWAHITCHKA

A "Tupelo Honey Festival" was held in Wewahitchka, Florida, July 26. Governor and Mrs. Spessard L. Holland attended this festival, and were presented with a five gallon can of tupelo honey by Robt. E. Foster, apiary inspector of Florida, on behalf of the Gulf County beekeepers. Miss Janie Redfearn was crowned

"Queen" of the tupelo honey festival. This is the first festival ever given in honor of tupelo honey.

Wewahitchka, Gulf County, Florida, is peculiar in that all of its citizens are either beekeepers, or connected in some way with bees or honey. Beekeeping is an old industry in this section. There are records as far

back as 1880, when Alderman and Roberts had 1300 colonies of bees located near here.

One feature of the festival was a beautiful display of tupelo honey, which contained a thousand jars, of assorted sizes, filled with tupelo honey. Lights behind the exhibit shown through paper, diffusing the





light and throwing the honey into relief in a pleasing effect. Another interesting exhibit, supervised by Mrs. J. A. Whitfield, County Home Demonstration Agent, was prepared by the women. This consisted of food cooked with honey. There were honey-baked hams, honey cookies, honey rolls, honey cakes, honey candies, etc. Balancing the honey exhibit were implements of beekeeping, such as a glass observation hive full of bees, beeswax, beehives, and other equipment incidental to an apiary. For the honey production side of this interesting business, were barrels, cans, and various sizes of glass jars used as honey containers.

Tupelo honey is produced only in west Florida along the Apalachicola, Ocklockonee, and Chotawhatchee rivers, the only exception the St. Mary's River in Georgia and the Okefenokee Swamp. It is considered one of the finest honey produced, and is much in demand by packers for blending purposes. Because it contains a large percentage of levulose sugar, it does not granulate with age. It is also used in sanatoriums.

Wewahitchka (pronounced Wee-waw-hitch'-ka) is an Indian name meaning "Lake-of-two-eyes" or "eye-glasses-joined-together." There are two small lakes, known in this state of many lakes, as twin lakes. This is, apparently, where the name originated.

The day's activities began at 10:30 a. m. with a parade led by Mayor C. L. Morgan. Next came the boy scouts and the Port St. Joe High School band and several beautiful floats. The first float carried the "Honey Queen" and her maids, Miss Janie Redfearn, 17 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Redfearn, of Wewahitchka.

After the parade a barbecue was served under the spreading live oak trees on the shore of the lake. The setting for the barbecue was beautiful, and typical of Florida scenery.

Governor Holland was then presented with the five gallons of tupelo honey in appreciation of his services in helping to make this occasion a success.

A \$20,000 City Hall had just been completed by this industrious little city, so the city officials took advantage of the festival to dedicate it. The dedication ceremonies began at 2:30 p. m. and were impressively carried out.

Governor Holland was introduced by Larry Evans, founder of the tupelo honey festival and editor of the "Gulf County Breeze." Governor Holland's dedicatory address was both interesting and fitting to the occasion. After the Governor's speech, the ribbon across the door was cut by J. A. Whitfield, City Clerk, and our

"First Lady of Florida" unveiled the tablet and cornerstone.

The Tupelo Honey Queen was crowned at 8:30 in front of the City Hall. It was a very beautiful ceremony.

Several members of the Governor's cabinet were present at this celebration, which was the means of bringing to Wawahitchka several thousand visitors.

It is planned to make the tupelo honey festival an annual affair.

## SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 544)

any other plant, sometimes yielding nectar within one year or two. Of the 200,000 colonies in the state, 25,000 are run for package bees and queens, and 50,000 for honey production. The balance are in the hands of farmers and small producers. Disease has been reduced to a minimum through careful inspection.

### A Working Organization

GEORGE ABRAMS, of Maryland, stressed the value of a working organization in his state and has a number of county and regional organizations acting with the state society. Results have been obtained in getting inspection and extension. Twelve regional inspectors are employed who act also as extension men. A new honey house at the college is to serve as a basis for study by undergraduates, as a research office, and as a clearing house for distressed lots of honey. Maryland has seven fairs offering \$100 or more each in premiums while the state and the small products show each offer in excess of \$400.

### The Shipper's Problems

M. S. FORTUNE stressed the problems of the shipper. When weather conditions are satisfactory, there is not only a larger volume of bees and queens, but the quality is better. Small volume means more doubtful quality. Similarly, adverse conditions in the North at receiving time mean more difficulty in establishing packages and more possibility of queenlessness or supersedure.

### Government Research

JAMES I. HAMBLETON:—The present research program of the federal government started on the problem of supersedure and gradually changed into testing of queens and strains of bees. Races cannot yet

(Please turn to page 559)

## THRIFTY BEES

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## THREE BANDED ITALIAN

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FOR 1942

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# Second-hand Books

So many of our subscribers last winter were interested in our second hand bee books, now mostly out of print, and some very rare, that we have found a number more which we offer below. These books are all in good second hand condition, and some are new.

Our prices are unusually low compared to those offered by the regular second hand book dealer. Copies of the old volumes of our earlier bee masters are becoming harder to find. Look over the list and send in your order as a gift to someone of the family, or for the library.

Abbott, S. S.	The Beekeepers Companion, 1911, 8vo cl. 110 pages	\$1.00
Alexander	Practical Writings on Bee Culture, 1910, 1m cloth 368 pg.	1.50
Allen, John	The Blessed Bees, 1881, 8vo bd. 170 pg.	2.00
Alley, H.	Beekeepers Handybook, 1883, 8vo cl. 180 pg.	2.50
Alley, H.	Same 1885	3.00
Atkins, E. W. & Hawkins	How to Succeed with Bees, 1926, 6mo paper, 96 pg.	.25
Bagster, S.	Management of Bees, 1834, 8vo cloth, 240 pg.	2.00
Beck, Bodog F.	Honey and Health, 1938, 6mo cl. 260 pg. back torn slightly	1.00
Benton, F.	The Honeybee 1899, 6mo, 118 pg. paper	.75
Benton, F.	Same cloth—one cover loose	1.00
Berlepsch	Die Biene, 1869, 8vo cl. 600 pg. cover loose	4.00
Bevan, E.	The Honey bee, 1838, cloth 445 pg.	2.00
Bevan, E.	Same 1843—6mo paper 120 pg.	1.00
Brown, H.	A Bee Melody, 1923, 8vo cloth, 260 pg.	1.00
Burroughs, J.	Birds-Bees-Sharp Eyes, 1887, 12mo cloth, 90 pg.	.60
Butler, F.	History of Bees, 1634, 8vo leather 175 pg.	12.00
Cheshire, F. R.	Practical Beekeeping, no date, 8vo cl. 120 pg.	1.25
Cheshire, F. R.	Bees and Beekeeping 1886 8vo cl. 2 vol. Practical and Scientific	6.00
Coleman, M. L.	Bees in Garden—Honey, in Larder 1937, 8vo cloth, 120 pg.	1.00
Comstock, A. B.	How to Keep Bees, 8vo cl. 225 pg.	1.00
Comstock, A. B.	Same 1907, 1909, 1911, 1924 each	1.00
Cook, A. J.	Beekeepers Guide, 1878, 8vo cloth, 300 pg.	1.50
Cook, A. J.	Same 1879, 1880, 1884, 1894, 1904, each	1.50
Cotton, W. C.	My Bee Book k, 1842, 8vo cloth, 360 pg.	1.25
Cotton, W. C.	Same Covers Loose	.75
Country Curate	Collegee Beekeepers 1851, 8vo cloth, 120 pg.	1.50
Cowan, T. W.	British Beekeepers Guide Book, 1886, 12mo cloth, 160 pg.	1.00
Cowan, T. W.	Same 1904, 1907, each	1.00
Cowan, T. W.	Waxcraft 1908, 8vo cloth, 171 pg.	2.00
Dadant, C. P.	First Lesson in Beekeeping, 1931, 8vo cloth, 190 pg.	.50
Dadant, C. P.	Dadant System of Beekeeping, 1920, 8vo cloth, 120 pg.	.50
Dadant, C. P.	Same French, Italian, each	.50
Dadant, M. G.	Outapiaries, 1919, 8vo cloth, 120 pg.	.50
Doolittle G. M.	Scientific Queen Rearing, 8vo paper, 110 pg. 1915	.50
Edwardes, T.	Lore of the Honeybee, 1911, 12mo cloth, 190 pg.	1.00
Evrard, E.	Mystery of the Hive 1923, 8vo cloth, 368 pg.	1.50
Fabre, J. H.	The Mason Bees, 8v cloth, 300 pg. 1925	1.25
	Same 1925	1.00
Harrison, C.	Book of the Honeybee, 1903, 8vo cloth, 130 pg.	1.00
Hasluck, P. N.	Bee Hives and Appliances, 1905, 12mo cloth, 160 pg.	1.00
Hawkins, K.	Beekeeping in the South, 1920, 8vo cloth, 115 pg.	.40
Huber, F.	Natural History of Honeybee, 1926, 6mo cloth, 200 pg.	1.50
Huber, F.	Same 1808, 12mo cloth, 300 pg.	2.00
Huber, F.	Observations sur les Abeilles, 1814, 8vo cloth, 800 pg. 2 vol.	3.50
Huber, F.	New Observations on Bees 1821, 12 mo. bds, 440 pg.	2.50
Huish, R.	Cottagers Manual, 1822, 8vo boards, 100 pg.	1.00
	Same—Bees Natural History and Management, 1844, 8vo cloth, 450 pg.	1.25
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Keys, J.	Antient Bee Masters Farewell, boards, 270 pg., covers loose	2.00
Keys, J.	Practical Bee Master, 1780, leather, 8vo 400 pg., covers loose	2.00
King, H. A.	Beekeepers Text Book, 1872 12mo paper, 140 pg.	.50
King, H. A.	Same cloth, 1870, 1879, each	1.25
Lance, C. V.	Queendom of Honeybees, 1938, 8vo cloth, 110 pg. NEW	1.00
Langstroth, L. L.	Hive and Honeybee, 1859, 1860, 8vo cloth, 400 pg.	1.25
Langstroth, L. L.	Same 1862, 1863, 1866, 1909, 1913, 1919, 1927	1.00
Lardner, Dr.	Bees and White Ants, 1856, 12mo cloth, 170 pg., loose cover	1.00
Lockhart, J. G.	Bee Hunting, 1908, 12mo paper, 70 pg.	.50
Lovell, J. H.	Flower and the Bee, 1918, 8vo cloth, 275 pg. NEW	1.00
Lubbock, John	Ants, Bees and Wasps, 1882, 8vo cloth, 450 pg.	1.50
Lubbock, John	Same, 1929	1.50
Lucien, Bro.	Money in Bees in S. Africa, 1933, 8vo cloth 150 pg.	.75
Lyon, D. E.	How to Keep Bees for Profit, 1910, 8vo cloth, 310 pg.	1.00
Lyon, D. E.	Same, 1916, 1918	1.00
Maeterlinck, M.	Life of the Bee, 1906, 8vo cloth, 400 pg.	1.25
Maeterlinck, M.	The Swarm, 1906, 8vo cloth, 115 pg.	1.00
Mace, H.	A Book About Bees, 8vo cloth, 120 pg. no date	1.00
Mace, H.	Beekeeping Annual, 1929, 1930, 1931, each	.40
McCaleb, J.	Happy Life of the Bee 1917, 8 vo cloth, 120 pg.	1.00
Miller, C. C.	Forty Years Among the Bees, 1902, 330 pg. cloth	2.00
Milton, J.	Practical Beekeeper, 1843, 12mo boards, 140 pg.	1.50
Miner, T. B.	American Beekeepers Manual, 1849, 8vo cloth, 340 pg.	2.00
	Same 1852, 1859, each	2.00
Morley, M.	The Bee People, 1904, 8vo cloth, 170 pg.	1.00
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## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man to help with bees. Steady  
work for right party. Write full particu-  
lars, wages expected. Ernest Sires, Stanfield,  
Oregon.

WANTED—Conscientious help for extracted  
honey production. Give height, weight, age  
and experience, with wages expected, room  
and board included. The Schultz Honey  
Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

HELP WANTED—Experienced queen breeder  
for 1942 season. Will employ immediately.  
State experience, references and salary ex-  
pected. Write Holder Apiaries., P. O. Box  
1101, Mobile, Alabama.

WANTED—Foreman in wholesale and retail  
apiary warehouse, capable to direct men  
operating foundation machines, packing honey,  
packing bee supplies, filling orders and ship-  
ping. State age, experience, salary expected  
and when available. The Diamond Match Co.,  
Apiary Department, Chico, California.

WANTED—An experienced man and wife to  
handle 150 to 200 colonies of bees year  
after year; also do the work on a 20 acre  
farm. For particulars write Lee Horning,  
Morrison, Illinois.

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AMERICA'S LEADING POULTRY MAGA-  
ZINE tells how to raise poultry for profit.  
Latest discoveries; practical, money-making  
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SEEDS OF HONEY PLANTS: Wagner pea  
¾ pound \$1, two pounds \$2. Anise-hyssop,  
safflower, purple loosestrife, wild indigo and  
twenty others, fifteen cents per packet. Cir-  
cular free. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER magazine is Brief, Breezy, Beneficial. You'll like this monthly publication. Subscription \$1 a year. Michigan Beekeeper, Rt. 3, Lansing, Michigan.

NEW BOOK—"Pioneers of Iowa Horticulture" by Kent Pellett, written for Iowa Horticultural Society in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen men of national reputation, including three who were prominent beekeepers. Extremely interesting stories of men who laid the foundations for mid-west horticulture and beekeeping industries. Bound in cloth and well illustrated. Price postpaid one dollar per copy. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

"HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING," by Frank Pellett, covers a field which has been neglected until now. Ralph Benton in the "Frontier" says: "A great work presented at a timely moment. We wish there might be some way to place this book in the hands of every beekeeper." Nicely printed, well illustrated, large pages. \$2.50 prepaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

## SOUTHERN STATES CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 555)

be classified according to their favorable qualities. There are so many variations and are so different, they mask comparison completely. There is only one sure way to determine, that is, try them and test them. Government tests show great differences, sometimes amounting to as much as 100 per cent to the colony in production. Perhaps later the government will distribute a limited number of queens of good strains. The industry needs to encourage more backlot beekeepers. It will help our commercial markets. Cooperatives are still in the trial periods. The question still remains as to whether they will long succeed. When the resistance program has made more progress, the backlotter will be better off. The department has produced

three-way hybrids which do remarkably well in comparison to line bred strains. They are also closely inbreeding and can refine a strain within a very short time. Some virgin queens of South African origin produce eggs which mature as worker bees. This may largely explain past reports of bees "stealing" or carrying eggs from one colony to another. The Department has merely scratched the surface of breeding. Beekeepers and bee breeders should combine their efforts to see that state and government institutions go forward on the program.

## Huber Root Highlights

HUBER ROOT:—Fruit production has increased faster than the population. Honey prices are dependent on sugar price. This partly accounts for the stability of honey prices during a time when beeswax has advanced precipitously.—Wax from cappings yields about two pounds for each hundred pounds of honey. Wax from old combs and burr combs yields about one pound for each hundred pounds. Our annual production of beeswax is probably six to seven million pounds. Efforts should be made to increase its production. Save scraps for the solar extractor. Pay attention to comb storage. Remember copper or iron discolor beeswax. Use soft water in rendering. Contrary to popular belief, beekeepers are not the largest users of beeswax. Milady, in her lipstick and cold cream, accounts for the largest use.

## A PROMISING FORAGE CROP

(Continued from page 541)

on a blossom and leisurely fills her honey sac. Apparently but few visits are necessary to secure a load. Our plot is too small to give much help in deciding its value as a source of honey but beekeepers within reach of small fields give very enthusiastic reports, stating that the bees swarm over the blossoms from daylight to dark and find a rich yield of nectar.

We look forward to seeing this plant introduced to a large area where, because of poor soil, yields of hay or pasture are very light and where but little honey is now harvested from legumes.

If sufficient care is given to insure a fair chance over the first season the farmer is likely to secure a rich reward. The writer confidently believes that much so-called marginal land might no longer need be marginal if once seeded to Wagner pea.

It is no quick and easy job to get it established since no crop can be harvested the first year and from two to four years are needed to reach full development. The difficulty of keeping down weeds until the plant gets a good start may discourage some but we would very much like to see it tried by a large number of beemen who are in position to give it a fair chance.

## QUALITY ITALIAN QUEENS

PRICE

**75c each**

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REMEMBER

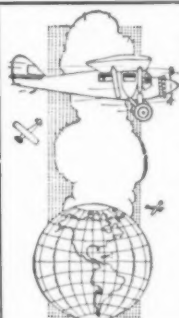
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We pay the best market price for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. . . Write us.  
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YORK'S PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS  
QUALITY BRED ITALIANS

We are closing down our queen yards for this season. Thanks to all of our customers for their patronage and large volume of business.

Package bees and queens for 1942. We expect to be better prepared to give you highest quality. Foundation stock selected for honey production. Will appreciate hearing from you regarding your requirements for the coming season.

YORK BEE COMPANY, Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.  
(The Universal Apiaries)

Watch for our new address in the January issue. A better location to give you **BETTER SERVICE**

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
FOR 1942

None can be better. Let our illustrated booklet give you a camera trip through our yards and you will see why Puett's Bees Satisfy.

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**Hahira, Georgia**



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## PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS for 1942

Our Service, Quality and Moderate Prices have netted us our best year. We are approaching 1942 with confidence that our SERVICE has been recognized as one of the best.

Our pledge to our customers and package bee users, is to strive for still better service and at a price that all can buy. Our sincere thanks, and Greetings, for the approaching Yuletide.

**GARON BEE COMPANY,**

**Donaldsonville, Louisiana**

## Thank You!

You have made 1941 our best year and we appreciate every order you have sent us and the nice letters you have written about our bees and queens.

**Weaver Apiaries**  
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YOU'LL MEET the other leaders in your field when you read the magazine that is devoted exclusively to your interest. Rush your subscription today.

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\$1.00 Angora (Goat) Journal  
\$1.00 Belgian (Horse) Journal  
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\$1.00 The Sheepman  
\$ .50 Sou. California Rancher  
\$1.00 American Cattle Producer  
\$1.00 Red Polled (Cattle) News, 2 years  
\$ .50 Fletcher's Farming  
\$1.00 American Bee Journal  
\$1.00 Beekeepers Item  
\$1.00 Gleanings in Bee Culture  
\$ .50 National Live Stock Producer  
\$ .50 Florida Poultryman & Stockman  
\$1.00 Florida Cattleman & Dairyman  
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\$1.50 The Purebred  
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LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS

**When Writing Our Advertisers, Please Mention the Bee Journal.**



# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our December Crop and Market Page we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is honey selling?
2. Are retail prices advanced over last year?
3. Give lowest retail price you have seen on 5 pounds in pail.
4. What is being paid for large quantities white honey?
5. Are buyers very active?
6. Plant conditions.
7. Colony conditions.

## How Is Honey Selling?

There were no reports of honey selling poorly and practically all reporters reported very good sales of honey up to excellent. This included all sections of the country.

## Is Retail Price Up?

Here there was quite a variation in opinion. In most cases the general tendency was upwards in retail price of honey although there were a number of reports of extremely low prices yet. Apparently there is an extreme fluctuation as will be noted in the next paragraph but the general tendency is to place honey at a little higher price on the retail shelves.

## Five Pound Retail Prices.

Last year we had reports of honey selling retail at as low as 29 cents for a five pound pail. There were no such reports this year but there were quite a number reporting prices still at some of the chain stores at 35 cents and 37 cents. The bulk of other reports, however, were that honey was selling in the neighborhood of 50 cents with quite a smattering in the forties.

All in all there seems to be tendency upward. The southeastern states and the seaboard apparently are able to get the best prices although similarly such prices are obtained in the extreme Northwest. From the reports given we would intimate that there is a general tendency to raise the price of honey, especially as prices of syrup of other kinds are advancing and on account of the possibility of advance in sugar due to heavy exports.

## Price for Large Lots

It is in this instance that we believe we can see quite a decided improvement over reports of a year ago. We have one report of honey selling at 4½ cents for car-load lots and a bare few at 4½ to 5 cents but this does not indicate high quality honey.

Most other reports indicate that honey is selling at from 5 to 5¼ cents per pound f. o. b. producer's point with not a small number at 6 cents and one or two at 6½ cents. The average we believe would be about 5½ to 5¾ cents per pound for good white honey, some of these being with cans returned and others cans furnished.

## Are Buyers Active?

It is about 50-50 as to the buyers. Some are active, others are only buying as they need it. As one reporter expressed it, the buyers are active where there is any

distressed honey to be worked on. Otherwise, they are not apparently so much interested. It is true, however, that some of the users of honey in large quantities are active in trying to get honey sufficient for their needs lined up without having to pay a large advance in price which they assume may come later on with the tendency towards inflation as it is at present.

## Honey Plant Conditions

Almost universally, reports are that honey plants are going into winter in excellent shape. There has been difficulty, however, in the Northeast and along the Atlantic seaboard on account of drought. This seems scarcely recognizable inasmuch as the central western areas have had such a surplus of rain. However, it is true as it was true during the past three months that the eastern seaboard is quite deficient yet in rain. Naturally this will have its greatest effect in the northern sections where the beekeepers depend upon the leguminous plants. Farther south where the most of the crop is from the trees of the forest and swamps, the rainfall sufficiency is not of such great importance as the trees will yield if the conditions are right at the time of the bloom.

## Colony Conditions

Similarly, we have almost universal reports of colony conditions as being above normal this year. This is probably due to the fact that stores came in freely and that put the colonies in the very best shape. Reports from Alabama are that colony conditions are under normal as they are with the honey plant conditions. Also some reports from Colorado that bees have not sufficient stores and similar reports from North Carolina and some parts of the East where the drought interfered with the later honeyflows which were to have put the colonies in best conditions for winter.

## Summary

All in all, we believe that there is a decided improvement in the honey market with still a great tendency to cut down prices on the part of one producer as against another and particularly on the part of one packer against another. A number of reporters state that if it were not for one or two of the cut price packers there would be no difficulty whatever in re-establishing prices as they have been previously on a basis of about a 60 cent price for five pound pail or jar of honey and that some beekeepers are obtaining this without difficulty where others are having to meet the cut-throat competition either of the smaller or larger packer who may have come in at a very low price.

We believe condition of bees and honey plants is somewhat above normal this fall.

In the Canadian provinces the honey crop has been about average. The demand is extremely good and buying active on the part of the buyers with a general advance in prices and honey selling at 9, 10 and 11 cents per pound.

There seems no difficulty in disposal of the present crop. Undoubtedly the fact that the Canadians have the British market without any interference from American honeys is having its effect and beekeepers are apparently optimistic both on the past crop and on the possibilities for the future.

**WANTED--Extracted Honey** All Varieties  
Send samples and delivered prices to  
**JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY**  
Cleveland, Kansas City and Brooklyn.

**HONEY WANTED** Cars and less than cars  
Mail Samples  
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**EXTRACTED HONEY Bought and Sold**  
**Iverson Honey Company**  
201 North Wells St., Chicago  
Reference: First National Bank of Chicago

# THE POSTSCRIPT

From Europe comes word that a Russian student named Bukhonovich and a farmer name Spivachenko found a variety of dandelion in the Tien Shan Mountains from which rubber can be obtained. We are told that Russia is now trying to produce her own rubber from this plant and that thousands of acres of this dandelion, called koksagyz, have been planted. Now if only we can find a way to produce our rubber supply from dandelions instead of from the rubber tree, we can grow the rubber at home and what bee pastures such dandelion fields would make.

Asberry Singleton, of Gladstone, Saskatchewan, sends a sample of pink honey. The color is really pink and is unlike anything that I have ever seen before. The honey is granulated but the texture is rather a soft paste than that of a hard candy. It would be interesting to know from what it comes. In the South one might have a suspicion that the bees had found an abundant source of broken watermelons and had stored the juice. It certainly looks more like a fruit jelly or jam than honey, but Mr. Singleton assures me that it is exactly as it came from the combs when extracted in the usual way.

Our attention is frequently called to some misstatement concerning bees or honey appearing in a newspaper or magazine, with the request that we attempt to secure a correction in the offending publication. One is rarely able to get more than a polite letter from the editor in such a case. Even though a correction was attempted it would usually be so long after the offending statement was made as to be forgotten by the mass of readers. Occasionally an editor does offer a free and ample explanation of such an error but in most cases protest is useless.

Leon Newton, a Nebraska beekeeper who spends his winters in Florida, reports that his crop of honey was packed in five and ten pound cans and sold direct to grocery stores at wholesale, for nine cents per pound. The grocer will probably sell the five pound pail at about sixty cents retail. With competing sweets advancing in price honey should do likewise.

The common statement that honey will keep indefinitely needs some qualification. It is true that honey in large containers which are tightly sealed and kept at uniform temperature in darkness will keep without serious deterioration for a number of years. It is also true that some honey shows signs of deterioration after a few months. This is especially true where the containers are kept in the light and where temperatures fluctuate over a considerable range. The writer attempted to collect samples of honey from many sources and found that within a few years the color and quality had changed so much as to make them useless for the purpose for which they were intended.

D. W. Brunson, of Mulberry Grove, Illinois, writes that asters usually give a long flow of nectar in autumn in his locality but that this year the bees neglected them almost completely and there was no fall honey. It is this tendency toward variation in nectar secretion from year to year which makes it necessary for us to observe plants over a long period in our test gardens before reaching conclusions as to their probable value. It often happens that impressions which have been formed are upset by later observations when weather conditions are different.

From Raymond A. Baumann, of Newport, Kentucky, came a specimen of kissing bug with the statement that

he had seen it catch and kill a bee. It is also known as assassin bug or blood sucking cone nose. Sometimes this insect attacks man and the severity of its bite is long to be remembered, and is sometimes likened to snake bites. In the case of the bee it inserts its sharp "cone nose" in the body of the insect and sucks out the body fluids. One who is not acquainted with the kissing bug is due to a big surprise upon picking up the insect.

There is a smaller species of assassin bug commonly found hiding in the flowers of the goldenrod or the blossoms of other plants. Here it lies in wait for the unsuspecting bees which come in search of nectar or pollen only to fall a prey to the vicious predator. There is a small crab spider which catches its prey in similar manner that is responsible for the death of many field bees.

H. V. Schoonover, of Coatsburg, Illinois, calls attention to the references to the honeybee in the book, "The Early Far West," by W. J. Ghent. A quotation follows: "And now the honeybee, which is said to follow closely the advance of the pioneer settler, appeared in the forests and fields of Missouri; and the year 1792 was long remembered for its abundant crop of honey."

V. W. Binderup, of Minden, Nebraska, is retired from active work as a letter carrier but manages to keep busy with his bees. He spends much time in preparing educational exhibits for store windows and schools. Many a group has received instruction regarding the habits of the honeybees and the product of the hive from him.

Evidence is increasing that the big reserves of sugar are diminishing. Now that the sugar beet districts of Russia are in German hands, Russia will be in the market for sugar along with Great Britain and other warring countries. If the war continues through another year it seems probable that sugar prices will rise, and if so, the price of honey is sure to do likewise. War dislocations are such that it is very difficult to forecast the future but just now it looks like higher prices for honey along with sugar and other sweets.

There probably has never been a time in American history when so many new crops were in sight and when such rapid changes were taking place in agriculture. The National Farm Chemurgic Council now has in press a bulletin listing 132 new crops for possible large scale production. Some of these will be adopted and will displace crops which have long been grown as staples in some communities. Some will bring better bee pasture while others will displace what is now good bee pasture with something unattractive to the bees. The beekeeper needs to be alert to these changes to avoid being caught with a big outfit where there is no longer dependable forage.

Enthusiastic reports from those who have tried the disease resistant bees continue to come in. The Iowa Beekeepers Association distributed several thousand such queens to their members the past season. At the recent convention at Ames there was considerable discussion of results from the use of this stock. There were no adverse reports and the association plans to continue its program of breeding and certification of stock bred from queens which have been tested for disease resistance. Queens from colonies with heavy honey production records are selected as breeders.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

**Package Bees -- Queens**

FOR 1942

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Citronelle, Alabama**WANTED** Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds, Let**"STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL"**

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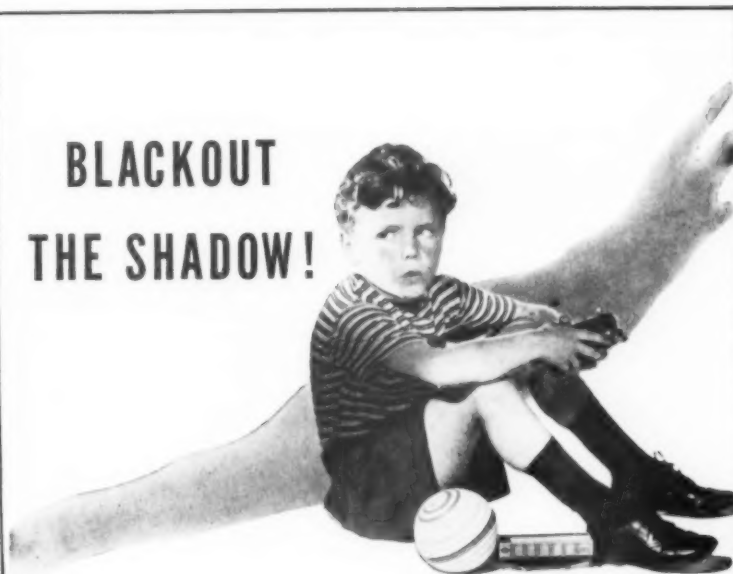
for our Lady Like, Mountain Grey Caucasian Bees and Queens for 1942 delivery. Our circular and price list will soon be ready for mailing.

**CAUCASIAN APIARIES**  
BROOKLYN, ALA.**BOOK by  
LANCE**

This little-known book by C. D. Lance is entitled "Queendom of the Honeybee." It is a fine book for the home library, cloth bound and contains 100 pages. Especially good as a gift to an interested friend. This is a \$1.75 book which we can offer at \$1.00 postpaid, having obtained a few at a reduced price.

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HAMILTON, ILLINOIS**BETTER BRED QUEENS****3-BANDED ITALIANS**

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The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States

**KELLEY—"The Bee Man"**

prices will be for 1942 but they will be substantially higher than those for 1941. If you have the cash and know what equipment you need we advise ordering it at once.

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ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER FROM BROOKPORT, ILLINOIS

**I TOLD YOU SO**

The good old days are gone (for the time being at least) when you could get a lower price by shopping around and writing several letters. Prices keep on advancing and we have had to advance our prices since we wrote last month's advertisements.

Conditions change so rapidly that we do not know what our catalogue prices will be for 1942 but they will be substantially higher than those for 1941. If you have the cash and know what equipment you need we advise ordering it at once.



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